The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continuance of the Civil War in France.

The Versailles Troops Uniformly Successful.

DETAILS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS.

Reorganization of the Regular Army by McMahon.

The Thiers Government Becoming Quite Unpopular.

The Insurgents Confess Their Recent Defeats.

THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE.

Further Successes by the Versailles Troops—Losses of the Insurgents.

VERSAILLES, April 8.—A circular issued by President THIERS, and bearing date of the 7th, says: "Yesterday the *gendarmerie* carried the insurgent position at Courbevoie, and today the bridge at Neuilly was carried by the Government troops. Gen. MONTAUDON (MONTAUBAN?) was slightly and Gen. PECHOT seriously wounded. The losses of the insurgents are immense, and the positions captured are of decisive importance." A special dispatch from Versailles to the London *Telegraph*, says the Assemblists have advanced to Porte Maillot, and hold a position under the rampart. Forts d'Issy and Bicetre have ceased firing. Paris has only provisions for two days. The collapse of the insurrection is imminent.

LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch from Marseilles, of today's date, reports the city tranquil. MM. CREMIEUX, PELLISSIER, and some other members of the insurrectionary Committee, have been arrested and imprisoned to await trial.

Character of the Struggle—Details of Recent Movements.

PARIS, April 7—6 o'clock P. M., via LONDON, April 8.—The fighting is terrible. The Nationals on Thursday night reoccupied the barricade at Neuilly, and it was today fiercely attacked by the batteries of the Versailles Army. The Nationals defended the position with *mitrailleuses*, which had been mounted on the barricade. There was a perfect rain of shells from the Versailles batteries until 4½ o'clock P. M., when it became apparent that a direct assault was intended by the Government forces. The movement proved a feint, however, for instead of following it up, the Versailles troops advanced upon both right and left flanks of the barricade. There was for the space of an hour a rapid and effective fire of musketry, and then the fighting increasing in intensity, the Committee hastily advanced two fresh battalions of infantry, supported by eight guns. Crowds of women and children were in a dangerous position near the Arch of Triumph, watching with the utmost anxiety the changing scenes of the battle-field. The fire of the artillery has up to this time spared the *enceinte*. The Nationals resist the advance of the Assemblists with determination, and will defend every inch of the streets, should the Assemblists succeed in entering the city.

There is a strong concentration of Nationals in the Place Vendome, and many pieces of artillery in the court-yard of the Palais Royal, and in front of the Church of the Madeleine.

The utmost bitterness toward the Versailles Government pervades the public mind, but the portions of Paris remote from the scene of conflict are to all appearances calm.

Change in the Command of the National Guard—Organization of the Versailles Army by McMahon.

LONDON, April 8—11½ P. M.—Advices from Paris of today state that LADISLAS DOMBROSKI has been appointed to succeed Gen. BERGERET in command of the National Guard. The Nationals remained all of Friday night in their positions at the Bridge of Neuilly. A dispatch from Versailles, this evening, says the entire army is now under command of Marshal MCMAHON, and has been divided into four corps, of which one held in reserve has Gen. VINOY at its head, while the others have been ordered into active service, under command of Gens. L'ADMIRAULT, CISSEY and DUBARAIL. The National Assembly having voted an amendment to the Election law, to the effect that all Mayors throughout France shall be chosen by the people, the Government insisted upon having the appointment of some of them placed in its hands, M. THIERS even threatening to resign if that power was not confided to the Government. The Chamber thereupon, by a decisive majority, sustained the Government, and agreed to the appointment of Mayors in all towns having over 20,000 inhabitants. There is a good deal of small-pox at Dieppe.

Insurgent Confession of Defeat—Escape of General Henry.

LONDON, April 9—3 A. M.—A dispatch from Paris, dated the 8th, confirms the accounts received from Versailles, and admits that the Government troops carried the barricade at Neuilly at 7 o'clock on Friday evening. The *Verité* announces that Gen. HENRY has arrived in Paris, having escaped from prison at Versailles by stabbing the guard, while the latter was handing food to the General.

UNITED ITALY.

The Question of Alliances—Affairs in Rome—Indemnity for Florence—Tidings from Spain—The Departure of the New Queen.

From Our Own Correspondent

FLORENCE, Tuesday, March 14, 1871.

One of the effects of the great war just brought to a close, has been to cause embarrassment to Italy in the choice of future alliances. This country owes a debt of grateful recognition of about equal magnitude to Prussia and to France, and an effort has been made both by the Government and in public discussions, not to violate the rule of impartiality, whether in conduct or in criticism, during the progress of the tremenduous, but by no means uncertain struggle. For the future Italy only asks friendliness from her old allies, and to be allowed, without molestation, to complete her work. At the same time there are not a few who hold that the country should be bound by a special agreement with reference to the contingency of future conflicts of interest, to one or another of the more powerful States. Some one most inclined to Prussia, or now united Germany, others to France, the older but sometimes uncertain friend, while Austria and England, and even Russia, are not unfrequently named. But all are agreed that a first necessity, and more important than all foreign alliances, is to have the country financially strong and well armed. And in this, without doubt, the future safety of the country will be found.

AFFAIRS IN ROME.

At Rome the jar of the passions and interests of opposing parties is constantly threatening to bring on a conflict; but happily not with the prospect of very destructive results, as the forces of the divided family are so unequally matched. The most recent case reported is the affair of the Jesus Church, at present the most frequented by the friends of the Pontiff, and where, during the Lent preaching, some pretty plain speaking has been indulged by Father TOMMASI and others of the clergy appointed this year to instruct the people in that temple. There are a great many in Rome from other parts of the Kingdom, professed friends of the government, whose zeal now and then gets the better of their patience, which it is but truth to say, is now and then severely tried by some of the more out-spoken of the clerical party. As the report goes, among the other causes which brought on the riot within and without the church, in which there was a mingling of various cries, the using of canes and clubs, with the wounding of half a dozen and the arrest of three times that number of priests and others, was insulting words used by DON RAPHAEL COLLATTI to one of the municipal guard, "out of this place excommunicated vassal, profaner of the temple, this place is not for such as thee." It is reported that this language was used at the moment the priest was passing into the sacristy, after the ceremony of the mass. The bystanders fell upon the priest and despoiled him of his clerical robes, and put him under arrest, and then followed general confusion and the clearing of the church. Such scenes are liable now at any time to occur, such is the excitement of feeling, and considerable prudence is needed on the part of the authority to see to it that its agents do not go too far in their eagerness to put restraint upon what is said and done within the walls of the Church.

INDEMNITY FOR FLORENCE.

Parliament has moved the indemnity to the City of Florence in a form which will help to make the weight of the great debt, mostly contracted during the past five years, for improvements here, less heavily felt by the owners of property. A credit is to be opened in the great register of the debt of the State, for a sum, which at five per cent., will give to the city an annual interest of more than a million of francs. Before the capital was brought here, the municipal debt was of moderate amount, but in the short period of half a dozen years it has been rapidly augmented, and now does not fall much below one hundred millions of francs. In addition to the money compensation, Parliament has ordered that any public buildings which are now occupied by the offices of the General Government, and not any longer needed on the transfer of the Departments to Rome, may be taken by the municipality for its uses. By these acts of liberality harmonious relations are preserved between the parties, and they will part good friends. The extensive and judicious improvements made in Florence in the past five years show how much the Italians, with energy and a generous expenditure, are able to bring to pass, when they with heart and hand once set about the work. What has been accomplished here we should have no reason to be ashamed of, since it added to the embellishment of one of our cities. There is much work well done, which will contribute to public utility when the brief experience of Florence as capital of the Italian kingdom is an historic fact of the remote past.

TIDINGS FROM SPAIN.

The wife of AMEDEO I., King of Spain, for reasons of family convenience and ill-health, delayed for more than two months to follow her husband to their new country. We now learn that she has arrived safely and joined her husband in the capital, and the domestic and courtly circle is complete. We learn also that the Spaniards have discovered in the face of their new sovereign a resemblance to the portraits of their great King PHILIP II. It is a good sign, and if not of sufficient importance to be cited as an historic parallel, there is promise in it of a growing harmony of sympathies. Spain, like Italy, is trying the experiment of adopting principles of common sense in the direction of civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and it is not less than our duty to hope with a fair prospect of success. ANGELICO.

Americans Abroad.

List of Americans registered at the offices of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:

At the London office, for the week ending March 25, 1871: *New-York*—E. Hepple Hall, Col. J. M. Macias, William P. Hill and wife, Mrs. M. A. Connelly, W. H. Scott and wife, E. M. Knox, A. H. Grote, Mme. Huchez, John H. Gafrey, James E. Crane, Louis Kendel, Dr. Charles D. Smith and wife, William H. Underhill, H. T. Sherman, Gen. M. T. McMahon, George C. Taylor, W. M. Kelty, R. A. Powers, John M. Catlin, E. J. Woolsey and wife, C. Lanier, R. B. Kimball, G. H. Haseltine, G. D. Chapman, Miss Florence A. Rice, Wm. H. Wyatt and family.

Boston—George W. Coburn and wife, Albert Thompson and family, G. B. Shaw, Miss M. E. Herman, Mrs. and Miss Ball-Hughes, Miss E. Adams, J. S. Watson, William Read, Jr., and wife, F. A. Walker, Miss C. A. Pope, Miss E. A. Pope, C. A. Hewins, J. W. Hall.

New-Haven, Conn.—William E. Sanford, wife and family, Edward F. Bradley.

Cleveland, Ohio—E. C. Stanley, Mrs. E. C. Stanley, Harbeck A. Stanley.

Mansfield, Ohio—J. H. Larwill.

California—Dr. Harkness.

Philadelphia—Wm. W. Woodhull, Pay-master United States Navy.

Army of the Loire—Gen. Carroll Tevis.

San Francisco—Mr. Melvin Smith.

Cincinnati—Mrs. T. J. Emery, Mrs. A. S. Hanks, Dr. Jas. D. Webb, Mrs. Geo. Carlisle, Misses Carlisle.

Chicago—Robt. L. Fabian and wife, H. T. Dickey and family, Mrs. A. M. Shumway and daughter, Rev. E. D. Burnett.

Baltimore—S. Wilkins Cragg, W. N. Haines.

Newport, R. I.—Rev. A. G. Mercer.

Portland, Me.—P. Barnes, Jr.

Lake Forest, Ill—W. J. Fabian.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio—Albert Simon.

Bradford—Col. Yates Selleck, (Consul at Bradford,) Chas. Y. Selleck.

Japan—T. S. Minami.

Paris—Rev. W. O. Lamson, Henry Fielding.

Bordeaux—Capt. D. Valcourt.

America—Lieut. F. W. Crocker, Master E. M. Day, Dr. H. Robbins, Dr. Chas. R. Coffin, (American dentist,) A. N. Mitchell.

Louisville, Ky.—Rev. W. H. Platt.

Massachusetts—J. P. Terry.

London—G. Benites.

Amiens—Dr. Goodenough.

The following are the list of arrivals at our Paris House for the week ending March 23:

Paris—C. H. A. Carter, Dr. C. A. Dubouchet, H. C. Dorsie, W. Bellamy, Jr., Mrs. Clara Stephson, Eugene Duval.

London—E. Woelflin, Capt. Hugo Forbes, Ebenezer Pocock and family.

New-York City—John W. Catlin, Arthur Gaffre, H. A. Cargill and wife, Miss. C. Cargill, Miss Laura Cargill, Mme. L. Hanrie, Jas. Hermann, John H. Gaffney, Alex. M. Hayes, James A. Bain, J. A. McGahon, John Crunther and wife, Eug. F. Daly, Douglas A. Levien, Geo. Buckham, Chas. Lanier, E. F. Tracy, Wm. B. Duncan.

New-York—D. Geo. W. Hosmer.

Boston—John Ware, Miss Emily S. Pope, Miss C. Augusta Pope, J. M. Drummond and family.

Michigan—A. H. Gibson.

Hartford, Conn.—H. C. White.

California—J. F. McCaulay.

United States Navy—Dr. Edwin R. Denby, Mrs. Edwin Denby.

Pennsylvania—W. Simmonton.

United States Army—Gen. W. Merritt.

Rouen—R. Herlapen.

Leipsic—American Vice-Consul.

St. Louis—Mrs. Susan F. Stevens.

Alabama—Amédée Mesher.

Edinburgh—Thomas Wilson.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Irving-Weed Quarrel—Action of the Assembly—The State Aid Bill—Repayment of Drafted Men—Report of the Judiciary Committee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 8, 1871.

As the session opened this morning the eyes of the members sought the seats of the two gentlemen who last night approved themselves the pugilistic representatives of the House of Assembly. Mr. IRVING sat quietly in his seat, neither preoccupied or fearsome, but waiting apparently for some development from the House. Mr. WEED's seat was unoccupied, but before expectation and doubt had given birth to any serious fears, the gentleman came in looking very pale, while over his sinister eye a large green patch hid the clouded orb that set so luridly before the fist of the indomitable member from New-York. At 9 o'clock the Committee of Investigation met, but finding that the number of witnesses was greater than they had supposed, they adjourned until 3 o'clock this P. M. Early in the session Mr. FIELDS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Special Committee appointed by this House, April 7, 1871, to investigate the difficulty arising between the gentleman from New-York, Mr. IRVING, and the gentleman from Clinton, Mr. WEED, be and they are hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, and the following-named members of this House are hereby required to appear before said Committee, on notice from said Committee, to give their testimony before such Special Committee as to all facts and circumstances within their knowledge touching said difficulty, viz.: Bennett of Steuben, Aiken of Kings, Blackall of Albany, Baker of Washington, Flannigan of New-York, O'Brien of New-York, and Smith, Burdict and Forbes, clerks of the Assembly.

Upon the reading of this resolution it seemed as if only the particular friends of Mr. IRVING were to be heard, since, with the exception of Mr. BAKER and Mr. BLACKALL, the parties mentioned in the resolution were such. Appreciating this point, LITTLEJOHN asked, "Can any person be summoned before the Committee, if we adopt this resolution, except the persons mentioned in it."

Mr. FIELDS—Certainly. The House only can command the presence of members, and we wish their presence before the Committee.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN—I suppose that this Committee, being ordered to investigate the matter by the House, have the same power to compel attendance as the Assembly itself.

Mr. ALVORD—Let the resolution be so amended that any person can be called.

If there was a little game, this exposure upset it, and the power to call any person was conferred upon the Committee. The scene around the Assembly Chamber is peculiarly exciting. Here and there little knots of members are standing, while in the Clerk's room and the lobby larger bodies discuss the matter. The feeling is strong against the gentleman from New-York, not so much from this difficulty as from the aggressive manner that has characterized his action during the session. The close division of the House has prevented any organization by which one man could rule its members, and the presence of Mr. LITTLEJOHN and Mr. ALVORD make it impossible to push through obnoxious measures by the mere power of physical force. Several members have privately expressed themselves in favor of expulsion, and it is not impossible that that will be the result of this little unpleasantness in the Democratic ranks. Tammany Hall is very powerful, but the country Democracy cannot much longer carry the money-pressure of TWEED and the physical tyranny of Mr. IRVING. Had this trouble arisen from a cause over which honorable men could differ, there might be some excuse, but the bill which was proposed to be pushed forward by the vote, pending which the fracas occurred, is one that outrages every sense of propriety. It was the second one of its kind, and proposed to repeal a portion of the charter of the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company. No complaint has ever been made against this corporation, whose standing and reputation are almost first among the organizations of this State. That a Democratic committee should present such a bill, and that over it a couple of Democratic members entered into a personal conflict, is an episode that will be long remembered by the people of this State. The manners of a primary election in one of the lower Wards of New-York City, entering into the discussion of laws that are understood to be enacted for the benefit of the people! Surely the people can stand much and are long suffering, if they excuse and indorse, at the next election, such shameful outrages upon their dignity, yes, upon their decency.

THE STATE AID BILL.

The bill appropriating $2,000,000 to the Midland and Adirondack Railroad, was this morning passed by a vote of 81 to 23. This bill has been the especial work of Mr. LITTLEJOHN during this session, and he has labored very successfully, as is seen by the vote. The opinion seems to be very strong that the Governor will treat this as he last year did one of a similar tenor, but the President of the Midland is sanguine that he has at last gained his point. The bill limits the bounty of the State to trunk lines by prohibiting all roads to participate in its advantages unless they contemplate a distance of 150 miles and have already built a distance of sixty miles. There was some little objection made by members who represented districts through which shorter roads were proposed, but they found no loop-hole on which to hang their demands. The fact was so patent that unless the bill was limited to trunk lines the Executive veto would be applied, that members refused to consider the appeals of gentlemen representing the short cross-roads in the State.

REPAYMENT OF DRAFTED MEN.

The Judiciary Committee today reported upon the bill and petitions that have, all through the session, been presented in favor of repaying drafted men the amounts paid by them for substitutes or for commutation. The Committee says that the bill proposes to authorize the raising of money by tax to pay to each of the following classes of persons $300: Drafted men who served until honorably discharged; drafted men who furnished substitutes; drafted men who paid commutation. The report says that the class of persons who should receive State bounty are those in the first class, but further calls attention to a class who are entirely overlooked by the bill, viz.: the representatives of those who went into the service as drafted men and who were killed or died.

The report states that the quota required from a city or town under any particular draft was, in many cases, chiefly supplied by special effort, without any actual draft taking place, although in most cases this was done by public money, still this should be included in any computation that is made to fully present the subject. The Adjutant-General has furnished the following figures on the totals of the several drafts made in 1863 and 1864:

Drafted and held to service	3,216
Drafted and furnished substitutes	13,372
Furnished substitutes prior to draft	14,899
Furnished representative recruits	66
Making a total of	49,752

These are the results of the drafts, and do not include volunteers. The report appeals to the sense of justice in the people, that if the drafted men are to be entitled to this bounty, those men who went voluntarily to the defense of their country should also be entitled. In this view the number of volunteers should also be stated, and are given as follows:

Under call of April 15, 1861	13,906
Under act of Congress July 22, 1861	120,231
Under call of July 2, 1862	59,703
Under call of Aug. 4, 1862	19,199
Under call of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864	50,493
Under call of March 14, 1864	40,612
Under call of Dec. 19, 1864	26,120
Making a total of	400,283

By adding the 49,752 drafted men we have a grand total of 450,035 men who, at three hundred dollars each, would extract from the State Treasury the vast sum of $135,010,500. None of the men included in the above statement were of a less term of service than two years. A small number of these men received $50 and $75 bounty from the State, but the deduction of the amount of bounties so paid would amount to less than ten per cent. of the total amount. The Committee close with the following;

Are the people of the several counties willing to raise and pay their share of this enormous amount. In some of the counties bounties at the rate of $300 have already been raised and paid, but in no county would the amount of the bounties so raised and paid be equal to one-fourth of the amount the county would have to raise and pay if bounties were authorized to volunteers and conscripts. Are the people ready and willing to raise the amount necessary for these purposes? That point can only be decided by the people themselves, and it should be passed upon by them with a full understanding of the entire amount they will have to pay if this policy is initiated. The Legislature surely should not inaugurate such a policy. It was not elected for any such purpose, and to prevent a burden to be imposed upon the people of the several counties in the unguarded manner proposed in the bill referred to the Committee, or in any manner, unless sanctioned by the people, would be a wrong and probably a fatal step. The Committee then conclude with a resolution that the report be printed in two papers in each county, representing each political party. Mr. HILL, of Chemung, dissented from the report, and will present a minority report. To enable him to do this the report of the majority was laid upon the table, with the understanding that it could be called up at any time.

Investigation by the Assembly Committee in the Weed-Irving Case.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Irving-Weed Investigation Committee sat to-day with closed doors. Messrs. BURDICK, SMITH and FORBES, Clerks of the House, who were near the parties at the time of the assault, were examined. There is a strong sentiment in favor of expelling Mr. IRVING. The examination continued till 6½ P. M., when the Committee adjourned to Monday afternoon.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 8.

Mr. FIELDS rose to a question of privilege, and offered a resolution that the Committee appointed to investigate the difficulty between Mr. IRVING, of New-York, and Mr. WEED, of Clinton, be authorized to send for persons and papers, also to summon the following members as witnesses: Messrs. Bennett, Aitken, Baker, Blackall, Flanagan, O'Brien, and all other members deemed necessary; also the following clerks of the House: Messrs. SMITH, BURDICK and FORBES. Also that the Committee have further time in which to make their report. Mr. FIELDS announced that the Committee would meet this afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills for this City were passed:

Providing for the improvement of First-avenue, New-York; to amend the act providing for the improvement of Carr-avenue, Morrisania; to incorporate the Equitable Loan and Trust Company; The bills ppropriating $1,000,000 in 1871, and $1,000,000 in 1872 to the Adirondack and Oswego MidlandR ailroad was then presented.

to amend the character of the New-York Loan and Improvement Company; to authorize the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, to increase its capital; to incorporate the City Loan and Trust Company, of New-York; providing compensation for taking stenographic notes in the Courts of New-York; to incorporate the Water works Company in Ithica.

Mr. ALBERGER moved a recommittal for amendment, the effect of which would be to include the Buffalo and Washington Railroad.

Messrs. LITTLEJOHN and GLEASON earnestly opposed the motion, and it was lost.

The bill was then passed—81 to 24.

DRAFT REIMBURSEMENTS.

Mr. FIELDS, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report on the proposition to refund moneys paid by drafted men for substitutes. The Committee are of opinion that the proposition should be submitted to the people before any action is taken, and proceeded to argue against it principally on the ground that the representatives of those who went to the front and there perished are not to receive any of this donation, nor they who have returned maimed and disabled for the active duties of life. They are also of opinion that if the drafted men are to be paid, those who volunteered should also be paid, and adding the two together the sum required to pay all would be $135,010,500. In order that this subject may be brought before the people, the Committee recommend the publication of the report in two papers in each county of the State, and that the expense of such publication be paid out of the Contingent Fund.

Mr. D. D. HILL stated he was preparing a minority report, and asked that the matter be laid on the table for the present, which was agreed to.

After the passage of some unimportant bills the Assembly adjourned to Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

BILLY FORRESTER.

A Sketch of His Life and His Crimes, as Told by an Acquaintance—His Visit to Mobile at the Time of the Murder of Mr. Nathan.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, April 4.

The recent arrest in this city of a man supposed to be FORRESTER, the celebrated cracksman and safe-blower, whom Police Superintendent KELSO, of New-York, believes to be one of the murderers of Mr. NATHAN, has already been mentioned in the *Avalanche*. It is known that FORRESTER, who is probably the most noted burglar in the United States, was in Memphis a few weeks ago. Everything in connection with him will be read with interest at the present time, and an *Avalanche* reporter "interviewed" an old acquaintance of the noted "operator," obtaining from him the story of FORRESTER's life, which contains enough thrilling incidents for a dozen novels. After giving a description of FORRESTER, whom he called "Billy," the old acquaintance continued:

HIS EARLY YEARS.

He who is known as BILLY FORRESTER, which is an alias, was born in Scotland in 1835, and at an early age removed with his parents, who were hard-working, honest people, to this country, landing in New-York. BILLY was a little wild in his younger days, but was always regarded as an honest, hard-working lad until the year 1865, when he was "shanghaid," or pressed into service upon a sailing vessel bound for California. During the voyage he was handled very roughly by the Captain and other officers of the vessel, and upon the ship's arrival in California he deserted her. Penniless he was, like many another honest young fellow, led into mischief of one kind and another, until he gradually bloomed forth as a full-blown thief, one that would do almost anything, except murder, for the sake of money. He stayed out there for three or four years, until he became well known, and he was regarded as a very dangerous character, from his well-known skill and smartness. Just before the beginning of the war, he left California and went East, going to New-York, where he soon became well known, and from there he visited most of the Southern and Eastern cities.

AN ILLINOIS CRIME.

In 1862 he was convicted of breaking into a house in a small town in Illinois, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Joliet Penitentiary. Soon after he was put in the Penitentiary several of the prisoners, including FORRESTER, bribed one of the officers and made their escape. He was captured in a short time, and retired to prison only to make a second escape in a similar manner. It was some months before he was captured the second time, and when taken back, the officials offered to procure him a free pardon if he would give the name of the faithless guardian. This he refused to do, although some of his companions in the first attempt to escape accepted the offer when made to them, and they received their discharge, while FORRESTER served out every day of his time.

IN PRISON AGAIN.

After his discharge from Joliet he roamed around the country, closely watched by the Police, who all regarded him as a "lightning gun," until the Spring of 1869, when he was again captured for breaking into a house in the suburbs of Chicago, and sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment in Joliet. In company with a party, he had broken into a gentleman's residence and lifted his silver-ware and valuables in a way calculated to make that person a pauper, and they were leisurely proceeding back to the city when they were surprised by the Police and captured, with the stolen property in their possession. Sentence was passed upon him, and he was removed to Joliet in June of that year.

TWO MORE CAPTURES.

He remained for about six weeks, when he succeeded in making his escape, as he had done seven years before. He kept out of the way of the detectives until the 1st of October, when he was captured in St. Louis and returned to prison, only to remain there about a month, when he again succeeded in making his escape, and has since been free. Knowing that he could not stay in that portion of the country any longer, he proceeded directly to Boston, where he was shortly afterward married to a young woman whose uncle is the proprietor of the Florence Hotel, in that city, going from there with his wife to New-York City, and from thence to Philadelphia, where he was captured upon the charge of being an escaped convict, by a couple of PINKERTON's men, and taken to their office and placed in a secure cell, which was prepared expressly for the safe keeping of dangerous characters. This was in June of last year, and the officers upon arresting him placed him in the cell, first having removed all his clothing except an undershirt and a pair of drawers, as a precautionary measure to deter him from making his escape, thinking a man in that state of undress could hardly go through the streets, even if he should make his escape, without being captured again. It was late in the night when he was stripped and placed in the cell, and the officers, thinking that he was securely confined, became elated over their important capture, and going into an adjoining room, indulged in a good time, making considerable noise in their jollity. With but a scrap of iron which he had managed to conceal from the officers, FORRESTER succeeded in picking the lock of the cell, and made his escape.

HUMBUGGING A POLICEMAN.

Going out on the street he was in a little while met by a policeman, who wanted to know what he was doing out at that time of the morning in such a dress. FORRESTER very innocently related to the officer a sad story of having been induced to go into a house of ill-fame, where he had been robbed not only of his money and clothing, but had been put out on the street. The officer, after hearing his story, insisted upon FORRESTER accompanying him to the house, where he would arrest the thieves. This kind request was refused by BILLY, who said that he lived just around the corner, and he would go home and put on some clothing, and then go down to the police office and make a report. He talked to him so nicely that the officer allowed him to go on, and in a little while he reached the house of some friends, and procured a suit of clothing.

ONCE MORE IN THE TOILS.

Not thinking it advisable to stay in Philadelphia any longer, he took rather an abrupt departure, going to Pittsburg, where he was again caught by some more of PINKERTON's men. Knowing of his escape from Philadelphia, and having a profound respect for his skill and cunning, they started immediately with him for Joliet. They had proceeded but a short distance, when FORRESTER, by some means, diverted their attention from him and jumped from the train, while under full headway, with his usual good luck succeeding in making his escape, and returned with his wife, who had followed him all the time, to New-York.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Soon after his return from New-York, he was one day, while standing in front of THE. ALLEN's saloon, accosted by still another of the ubiquitous PINKERTON's men, who endeavored to arrest him. Not liking to go with him, FORRESTER commenced struggling and crying for help. THE. ALLEN, hearing him, ran to the door, and, seeing a big man pounding a little one, (the detective was a very large man,) went to the little one's assistance, and, giving the big man a clip under the ear, sent him to the ground several feet away, thus giving the little one a chance to get away, which he improved by running through the house and making good his escape. Seeing that he could not be let alone in the East, he, with his wife, left for New-Orleans, where he arrived in July last. Only about four days after his arrival there, he was arrested and word sent to PINKERTON to come after him; but before that gentleman could get there, FORRESTER was again at liberty, this time by reason of a writ of habeas corpus, which his friends sued out for him.

SOUTHERN MEANDERINGS.

Leaving New-Orleans he traveled through the various river towns until the day before the Nathan murder, when he was in Mobile, from which place he telegraphed to his wife, who was at JOHN CONNORS', No. 56 Girard-street, New-Orleans, to send him $50, as he was out of money and wished to return home. She sent him the money by a friend, and that same night he arrived in New-Orleans. The morning after the murder, CONNORS came into the room where FORRESTER and his wife were, and read to them the telegraphic account of it. The first he knew of being suspected of having committed the murder was the arrival in New-Orleans of a party of New-York officers, who entered into negotiations with certain parties for his arrest, stating what they wanted him for.

A ST. LOUIS DETECTIVE'S OFFER.

JOHN EAGAN, the big Western "fly cop," was also down there, and had CONNORS to meet him in a certain room, when he offered to give him $5,000 if he would "turn up" FORRESTER. That individual was all the time in an adjoining room, and heard every word that passed between them. CONNORS asked EAGAN what it was he wanted with FORRESTER that caused him to offer so much money. "The Government wants him," was the reply. Asking for a little time to think the matter over, CONNORS investigated things, and found out for what it was that EAGAN wanted FORRESTER, and also that the $5,000 offered him was counterfeit or "queer" money. Upon ascertaining the latter fact, CONNORS said he would do nothing in the matter, and EAGAN, after waiting around a few days, was compelled to leave without him.

FORRESTER IN MEMPHIS.

After that, FORRESTER worked around in the different towns until the middle of February, when he came to this city, and was, while here, seen by several persons, who, at that time, did not know that he was wanted for anything particular, and he was not troubled. After staying here two or three days, he left for Louisville. While he was here EAGAN came after him, but instead of going directly to the detectives went to some outsiders—former officers—and told them that he would give $1,000 (good money) for FORRESTER, although he did not say for what he wanted him. FORRESTER saw EAGAN at a distance, shortly after he arrived here, and knowing that he could not stay longer, with safety to himself, left for Louisville, where he was for about two weeks, when Detective BLIGH, of that city, made it so warm for him that he again left, and this time disappeared, as he has never been seen since by any one that knew him.

OTHER INCIDENTS.

While in New-Orleans, previous to his visit to Memphis, and after EAGAN had been there, FORRESTER wrote a letter to Chief KELSO, of New-York, offering to give himself up for trial on the Nathan murder charge, if he would procure a pardon for him, releasing him from the time which was hanging over him at Joliet. He also sent friends to New-York to see the Chief, and try to get him a pardon, offering to give himself up for trial if the pardon was procured. But Chief KELSO said he would get no pardon for him; he could catch him anyhow. FORRESTER's reason for dodging the officers is thirteen years' sentence hanging over him at Joliet. He says he cannot live that long, as he is now in bad health, and to give himself up would be to be tried for his life on the Nathan murder case, and then, upon his innocence being proven—as, he says, can be, by an *alibi*—they would send him back to Joliet to hard work.

In speaking of the murder, four weeks since, FORRESTER said: "It is just like this with me now—they will try me on this Nathan murder, and they will do everything in their power to convict me. I can easily prove that I was not within a thousand miles of New-York at the time; and then back I go to Joliet, to work like a dog all my life. I won't live thirteen years, so they will keep me there all my life; and you see there is no chance for me if I give myself up. If they will get me a pardon from the Governor of Illinois, I will gladly stand trial on the murder case, for then I would be free."

As an instance of his daring and the risks he will run to do friends a service, it is related of him that, a few months since, a number of his friends were confined in one of the stoutest jails in New-York State. The crime which they were in for was certain to give each a long sentence; and their friends used every endeavor to get them out without avail, until FORRESTER took the matter in hand. One dark night he went to the jail, and, climbing over a twelve-foot outer wall, got to the outside door, and, picking the lock of it with a tool used for that purpose, he passed into another room, where he found the turnkey lying on a cot asleep. Going up to him, FORRESTER very adroitly abstracted the keys from his belt, and proceeding directly to the cells, unlocked the doors and liberated his friends, three in number—all making their escape without being seen. After getting his friends out, FORRESTER locked the cell-doors, and going back to where the jailor was lying, very coolly replaced the keys in his belt, and going out through the same door, locked it with the same instrument with which he had effected an entrance. Many other instances of his daring are related, but this will give an idea of the kind of a man he is—one who takes desperate chances and generally comes through successful.

He has written several letters to his wife, who is still at New-Orleans, posting them from different parts of the country to cover up his trail, as all of her letters are broken open and read by the officers before she is allowed to see them. That he is now out of the United States and consequently out of danger, our informant had no doubt, but stated that he could not tell where he was.

Smash-up of a Freight-Train Near Hartford—Passenger-Cars Delayed.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—A freight-train ran off the track at Hayden's Station, above this city, this afternoon, and the wreck obstructs the track so that trains cannot pass either way. The afternoon New-York and Boston express and two local trains are here waiting for the clearing of the track. A large gang of men is at work, and trains will pass soon. The express-train to New-York is also delayed by the above wreck. The engineer of the freight-train was slightly injured.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Tehuantepec Canal Route—Heavy Mail Robbery—Political News—Hostile Movements of Indians in Chili—Earthquakes.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 8.—The *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall, has sailed for New-York. Advices from Aspinwall to the 5th instant say the United States ship *Resaca* is starting for Simon Bay. Commander SELFRIDGE reports the route surveyed for the Tehuantepec Canal involves only twenty-three miles of a cutting to connect the Atrato and Fuego Rivers. Advices from the United States of Colombia state that the national mail had been robbed of half a million dollars gold, between Baranquilla and Santa Martha. In Boyaca two earthquakes had occurred. The Mosquera party had gained the elections in the Cali District and in Bogata. In Peru the inundations had subsided, and the earthqaakes have done no damage. The war in the Argentine Republic had almost ended, the insurgents having been routed in the interior.

In Chili, the Indians are again threatening to attack the frontier forts, and the authorities are prepared for them. The National Steam-ship Company is extending its line to Callao. From Brazil, it is reported that an insurrection has broken out against the Emperor, and that republican ideas are extending.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Forgers on the Way to New-York—The Spring Clip of Wool—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—EDWARDS and CRAWFORD, alias Charles and Louisa Victor, have been arrested by Capt. LEES, of the detective force of San Francisco, for a forgery on EWELL, WOOD & Co., of Wall-street, New-York, and were sent East, overland, today....Owing to the high prices of Spring clip wool in California, that article is coming forward freely. The wool will be rather under the average, owing to the short feed....Mining stocks are irregular; Crown Point, $180; Belcher, $59; Treasure, $8; Imperial, $35; Yellow Jacket, $66 50; Savage, $57; Chollar Potosi, $72; Norcross, $75; Gould and Curry, $61; Ophir, $12 75. The Comstock ledge mines during the past year have called in on assessments $11,328,000, and paid dividends during the same period amounting to $22,411,000. Six California gold quartz companies during the past year called in on assessments $117,000, and paid dividends amonnting to $2,450,000.

First Steamer of the Australian Line—Scalp-Hunters After the Apaches of Arizona—Purchase of the Trading Posts in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8th April.—The *Nevada*, the first steamer of the Australian line, sailed this afternoon, with a small cargo and six white and six Chinese passengers for Honolulu, eleven for Auckland, one for Lyttleton, three for Sydney, and nine for Melbourne, including the United States Consul ADAMSON, wife and children....A party of Sonora scalp-hunters killed a party and captured fifty hostile Apaches near the border of Sonora and Arizona a few days since. The Mexican Government pays $200 for each scalp, and the State of Sonora the same....A vigilance committee is threatened in Hamilton, Nev., unless the Courts execute the laws more promptly....Thirty Angora and Cashmere goats have been killed by California lions near Santa Cruz....Messrs. HUTCHINSON, KOHL & Co., of this city, have purchased all the trading posts and goods stations for vessels of the Russian American Commerce Company in Alaska, and on the Russian Asiatic coasts and islands. They have contracted with the Russian Government to supply the inhabitants of the Kurile of Sinionsir and Oorup, and the Shumshee Islands with supplies of provisions and medicines from January next, all of which have hitherto been shipped from St. Petersburg. They have also leased the islands of Rabben, Behring and Caphor for twenty years.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations and Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., 7½ P. M., April 8.—The weather remains sensibly unchanged, with a high westerly sea-breeze on the Pacific Coast. The north-east storm on Lake Superior continues with but little abatement as reports have come in, partially cloudy weather with high south west winds have prevailed in the upper Mississippi valley, and on Lake Michigan, and brisk winds on the lower lakes. The temperature has increased decidedly on the middle and East Atlantic coast. Clear or partially cloudy weather with south and south-west winds have prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States. A light snowstorm is reported from Wyoming.

PROBABILITIES.

There are no indications of any material change for Sunday. The southwest winds will probably increase on the lower lakes, and the cloudiness, or haziness, be generally on the increase.

Meteorological Observations at Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., April 8.—Observations at 7 o'clock P.M.: Barometer, 30.08; change, plus 0.10; thermometer, 46°; change, plus 4°; relative humidity, 0.92. Wind, west; velocity, 15 miles per hour. There were clouds on the mountain until 1 o'clock P. M. The atmosphere below has been very hazy since, and the outlook is very much like that of a Summer day.

Heated Atmosphere of Albany.

ALBANY, April 8.—The thermometer here today marked 100° in the shade in some places, and 82° in others.

Railroad Accident in Massachusetts—New Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad—News of the Missing Earl of Aberdeen—He is Supposed to Have Washed Overboard from a China Schooner.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—Two passenger-cars of this morning's train from Southbridge for Boston, on the Hartford and Erie Railroad, were thrown from the track at Readsville and capsized. A number of passengers were injured but none killed. Mrs. T. W. Centre, wife of the Principal of the Dean Academy; Jewell Batcheldor, of Northbridge; Mrs. Whitin, of Whitinsville, and Mr. Clark, of Franklin, are seriously injured. Mr. Newton George, of Wilmington, Mass., is injured internally; Wm. C. Barnes, of Southbridge, is injured in the head. The following-named persons are slightly injured: Miss A. Richards, of Rockville, Mass.; H. L. Ryan, of California; Alexander McNiel, of Webster; Mr. Marsten, of Franklin; J. D. Baker, Geo. Campbell and Wm. Thayer. The accident was caused by the expansion of the rails, which are of the compound kind.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—Hon. E. H. ROLLINS was today elected Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, in place of J. M. S. WILLIAMS, resigned. ....A dispatch from Halifax announces the arrival there of the schooner *Hero*, Capt. KENT, from Hong Kong, from which vessel GEO. H. OSBORNE, the first mate, supposed to have been Earl of ABERDEEN, was washed overboard and drowned. The evidence of Capt. Kent will be taken at Halifax, and will probably make OSBORNE and the Earl of ABERDEEN one and the same person.

COAL TROUBLES.

Quiet Restored in the Coal-Mining Regions.

The Reports of Murderous Outrages Denied.

ENERGETIC ACTION OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

The Coal-Carrying Railroads to be Prosecuted.

Decided Condemnation of the Disorder by Working Men.

THE COAL RIOT.

First Accounts of the Scranton Riot Exaggerated—Another Case of House-Burning.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 8.—All quiet on the Lackawanna this morning. Matters have been greatly exaggerated. It is now asserted that no persons were killed, and but few hurt. The only trouble since yesterday was the burning of the house of a miner at one o'clock this morning.

Action Taken Against the Pennsylvania Railroads.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 8.—In the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General filed information today against the Lehigh Valley and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Companies, upon which writs of *quo warranto* were issued, returnable at Harrisburg on the first Monday of May.

The information charged that the Lehigh Valley Railroad was chartered with power to transport merchandise and minerals at the rate of three cents per ton per mile, and were now charging at the rate of four cents; that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was empowered to charge four cents per ton, that in January last they charged for transporting coal from Port Carbon to this city $2 08 per ton, which was reasonable compensation, and in the month of February they increased the charge to $6 08 per ton; that these increases were in concert with other corporations, were intended to be prohibitory, and were unlawful, therefore they will be required to show in May next why their charters should not be forfeited. The following are the points made by Attorney-General BREWSTER, before Justice SHARSWOOD:

1. That by the act of April 4, 1833, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was incorporated, with power *inter alia* to carry and transport passengers, merchandise, goods and minerals.

2. That by said charter the said Company was authorized to charge for tolls on any species of property not exceeding an average of four cents per ton per mile.

3. That in the month of January, 1871, the said Company charged for the transportation of coal, from Port Carbon, in Schuylkill County, to Philadelphia, the sum of $2 08, which was a reasonable compensation to said Company for said service.

4. That on, or about the 16th of February, 1871, the said Company increased the aforesaid charges, and thence afterward continued to increase the same, until the said charges now amount to the sum of $6 08, for carrying a ton of coal from Port Carbon, in the County of Schuylkill, to the City of Philadelphia.

5. That the aforesaid increase was made by said Company in concert, and in combination with other corporations engaged in the transportation of coal from the mines in Schuylkill, Luzerne, Columbia, Northumberland and Carbon Counties to market.

6. That the rates thus imposed are altogether unreasonable, and would, if allowed, secure an enormous profit to said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company entirely disproportionable to the service rendered, and utterly destructive of the rights and interests of all the people of the Commonwealth engaged in the mining of coal in said counties, and the venders and consumers thereof there and elsewhere.

7. That the said rates were intended by the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to be prohibitory.

8. That the said rates have materially interfered with and have almost destroyed the business of mining and transporting coal in and from said counties.

9. That by the commission of the aforesaid acts the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have misused and abused their aforesaid corporate rights and the franchises so as aforesaid granted to them, and their charters, and all the powers granted to them by the same, or by a supplement thereto, should of right be declared forfeited.

The Attorney-General asks that these railroads be compelled to appear, on the first Monday of May next, to show cause by what warrant they claim the power:

1. To charge the aforesaid rates for the transportation of coal.
2. To combine with other transporting companies to raise the rates and charges for transportation of coal.
3. To charge unreasonable rates.
4. To charge prohibitory rates.

And further, to show cause, if any they have, why their aforesaid charter should not be declared forfeited; and why the same and all the rights and franchises conferred by it, or by any supplement thereto, should not be declared void.

Resolutions by Working Men—The Recent Outrages Condemned.

ST. CLAIR, Penn., April 8.—At a special meeting of District No. 1 of the Workmen's Benevolent Association, held in their hall today, the following preamble and resolutions was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Anthracite Board of Trade has taken us by surprise by offering for our consideration the following propositions, viz.: The Working Men's Benevolent Association to abandon all future attempts to control the collieries in any manner, or to interfere directly or indirectly in the matter of the employment or discharge of anyone, so that the operator shall have exclusive control and management of his work; second, operators to agree that no one is to be discharged simply on account of his belonging to the Working Men's Benevolent Association, or to any part of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, but that all men are to be left free to join the Working Men's Benevolent Assocision or not, as they may think proper; therefore be it

Resolved, That we repudiate the first proposition offered, for the simple reason that our Association, as an association, never has interfered with the management or control of our employers' works or collieries, or any of their property whatever; nor have we aided or abetted any party or parties in so doing, but on the contrary have done all in our power to prevent all illegal acts tending to injure our employers in any manner whatever.

Resolved, That we repudiate proposition No. 2 for the simple reason that our Association, as an association, never has prevented our employers from employing or discharging any person or persons whom they may think proper; nor have we dictated to our employers who they should hire or employ; but we contend and insist on having the right, as free men, to work with whom we please, and the right to not work with persons not belonging to our Association if we may so determine; and

Whereas, Our Chief Magistrate, JOHN W. GEARY, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has been faithful to his oath of office and the duties imposed upon him in his present position, in carrying out the laws enacted for our government; and,

Whereas, By so doing he has proved himself an unswerving Christian and true friend of the toiling thousands; therefore,

Resolved, That we return him our sincere thanks for his honesty of purpose and unswerving fidelity to his duties to us and to the citizens of this Commonwealth.

(Signed,)
W. J. MCCARTHY,
JAMES WILD,
JACOB GEORGE,
THOMAS BAKER,
SOLOMON BEESER.

Steam-Boat Accident on the Ohio—Seven Deck-Hands Killed.

CAIRO, Ill., April 8.—The steamer *Sam. J. Hale*, bound from Cincinnati to Memphis, burst her steam-pipe, this morning, near Golconda. Three white and four colored deck-hands were killed, and the bulkheads torn out. No officers or passengers were injured. The names of the white killed are DAN. WILLIAMS, J. M. SANDERS and —. RAGSACKEN. The names of the others have not been ascertained.

An Execution in Cuba—Movements of Valmaseda.

HAVANA, April 8.—LEOPOLDO VILLEGAS has been executed at Cienfuegos. VALMASEDA is still at Santo Espiritus.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LOVE AND WAR.

He crossed the mountain-paths alone,
Quick-radiant as the tender morn;
He wooed me by the altar-stone,
Where all our vows were sworn.
I heard the lark sing round his nest;
I heard, from love's divine eclipse—
His breast was burning on my breast,
His lips upon my lips.
Full sweet and glorious were his words,
Like bells that ring with marriage glee:
But war leapt out of Hell, and stole
My lord from me.

Wild clarions shook the commonweal;
The legions of the land arose;
They swept like glancing streams of steel,
To smite the nation's foes.
I saw the hosts at early morn
Wind westward in their bearded might;
I heard the giggling bugle-horn
Laugh at the drum's delight:
I held the stirrup for his foot,
The best in that bright company;
One word—one kiss—and then he flashed
Like light from me.

Came one at length with trembling pace,
And fearful speech and wandering eye;
A thousand deaths were in his face,
And one poor victory.
Another and another came,
With mangled limb and bleeding breast,
Who blew new-kindled fires of fame
Of heroes gone to rest:
Then came the laureled legions home,
To lovers waiting wistfully:
But oh, dear Lord, he never came
To me—poor me!

I know not if I waked or slept
That weary, weary, woeful night;
I only know I never wept—
My eyes were dry as light:
Yet in a trance I seemed to thread
The horrors of the battle-plain;
I found my hero cold and dead
Above the conquered slain;
And then he seemed to be alive;
I clasped him—oh, how tenderly!
'Twas but his ghost that soothed my arms;
God pity me!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

GOING TO INDIA FOR A RICH HUSBAND.

One of the most attractive girls I ever knew was Louisa Bellamy. And for a short while I saw a good deal of her, for she went out to Bombay in the *Bengal*, East Indiaman, of which ship I was then chief officer. Her family and mine were old friends, so that she and I were not strangers. The Bellamys were well-connected, but very poor—taking into consideration the position to which they of right belonged, and their large family—two sons and eight daughters. Louisa was the youngest of all.

The boys entered the East India Company's service, and had been fortunate. Charles, the eldest, especially so. Circumstances helped him to his majority very early, and he had married a rich girl soon after his arrival in India. From thence forward he had lived in first-rate style, and helped his family. Every one of his sisters had been sent to him successively, and he had contrived to find a good "parti" for each. All had married well, and most of them were settled in India.

Louisa's turn was the last to come. Like her sisters she was shrewd and clever, well able to take care of herself and to make the most of opportunities. From her earliest childhood she had been trained to look upon a good marriage—that is, a wealthy one—as "a young lady's chief end and aim in life;" and that this end was only to be attained by going out to India. Ever since she could remember, her home had seemed to be in a chronic state of excitement and turmoil consequent on the successive gettings off of her elder sisters for the land of promise. After each departure her mother had suffered under a continued attack of fidgets and anxiety until the news came to her of the longed-for desirable engagement. No wonder that a rich husband formed the main point in Louisa Bellamy's creed. Her turn had come now. She was going to India to get married. And she meant to marry well.

Mrs. Bellamy kept up her admonitions to the last. "Louisa, mind; mind again and again," she reiterated on the eve of the departure; "your sisters have all done well, but you will do better. You are by far the best-looking of them all, and have only to play your cards well. I think I need not caution you against falling in love with a poor man; love is very well in its way, but married poverty is awful. You have been reared to know this. Never, never make a fool of yourself in that manner."

Louisa quite laughed at the charge; in her case it sounded so utterly needless. "Never fear, mamma," were her parting words, spoken emphatically. "I know. I'll take care of myself. See if I don't make a position worth all theirs put together. Trust me for that. It shall not be far inferior to that of the wife of the Governor-General."

"Heaven bless you, my dear!" returned the happy mother. "You were always my favorite child, Louisa, and I have ever looked forward to your welfare in life."

What Louisa Bellamy dreamed of that last night, I cannot tell. Before falling asleep she lay for some time wrapt in visions of a palace, with hosts of black servants in and about it. Carriages, horses, company, music, dancing, jewels, pomp and state; each held a place in the panorama. And in the midst of it all, she, herself, figured conspicuously, the reigning queen.

On the departure of the *Bengal*, we towed down to Gravesend, and anchored. Two days were spent there in getting ready for sea and receiving the passengers with their piles of luggage. It was a fine morning in February when we started finally on our voyage. The wind was north-west, blowing a steady breeze. We soon had all sail set, and bowled along merrily down past the "Nore," and so on.

Going down Channel I saw but little of the passengers. A ship just leaving home, especially with a fresh crew, gives the officers, and more particularly the chief, plenty of occupation. By the time we reached Madeira, things had got into good working order, and I had a little spare time. The weather was constantly fine; none of the passengers had been ill. They had had ample time to get intimate; which, as a rule, is what people quickly do when going a long voyage together. We carried about thirty, of which some two-thirds were ladies; one or two had children with them. They all seemed very nice, and we got on well.

Of the men passengers one in particular gained my liking more than all the rest. Perhaps his name, George Armstrong, may have had something to do with the first attraction. It was that of an old school chum, who had died, with whom, as a boy, I had been very intimate. This George Armstrong was a frank, gentlemanly, handsome fellow, six feet high, and a pair of shoulders to match. His face, with its habitual good-tempered expression, was kindness itself; showing, also, good sense and ability. He had come out about third at the examinations for a commission, and was now going out as a lieutenant in the Engineers. A smart, pushing fellow, who would in time make a name for himself, if not knocked over by a cannon-ball. Many have been, mark you.

George Armstrong had nothing but his pay and a small private income of fifty pounds a year. After all, this is not so great a misfortune; perhaps the contrary; for a clever, steady young man in India. If he has it in him, the very fact of his being obliged to work for a position, spurs him on to exertion; and he often rises far beyond those who start with money, and so are content to vegetate and take life easily. Armstrong grew to be quite a favorite on board the *Bengal*, and he and I struck up a real friendship. He took a fancy to me, just as I did to him.

The days on board passed very pleasantly. One had not time to feel *ennui*. Every hour had its occupation or amusement. Bathing and coffee in the morning; breakfast at 9 o'clock; tiffin at noon; dinner at 4; tea at 7. It seemed like one continual meal. At 8 o'clock the steward put grog and wine on the table, with cakes and such light things. During the day the ladies read, sewed, practiced music, played with the children, and found various other pastimes. The men smoked, read, played quoits, and fired at bottles suspended from a stunsail-boom end. Often we had a ship in sight; sometimes a homeward-bounder. There would be plenty of signaling, of answering and asking eager questions on both sides. In fine light weather we once or twice boarded another ship, seven or eight of the passengers going in the boat. As for fish, we caught plenty, including several sharks. These also afforded much amusement, and caused not a little trepidation to the ladies when they came to take a near view of the shark's flounderings on the deck. There was a rubber in the evenings for those who cared about it, sometimes a round game: Pope Joan, or vingt-et-un. Chess also; singing: music: once or twice a week dancing on the poop—a fine, large poop, was that of the *Bengal*. But the favorite amusement in the warm still nights of the tropics, was the desultory lingering on this same poop, walking, sitting and chatting.

Several young ladies on board were in the same position as Miss Bellamy—going out to their friends in the hope of getting well married. It is a kind of institution with us, you know, this going out. Nearly all were under the Captain's charge, and he looked after them pretty well. Most of the men were in the army; the gallantry of such is proverbial, and there was a very fair amount of small flirting done. Louisa Bellamy was a very adept at the game. She turned the heads of half the men with her arch, winning manners, and her natural attractions. Armstrong was undoubtedly the favorite with every lady on board. It was clear as the day that each one looked best pleased when he was her cavalier. Perhaps it was from seeing this that Miss Bellamy laid herself out to attract him. She certainly did do so. For a long time he took it all for what it was worth, and tried to pay her off in kind. With him, however, it grew into something deeper. But she was proof against all his shafts, and only laughed at him.

And so the ship sailed on, the time flying by. So pleasantly did it pass that we were well down south and across the south-east trades before any one began to talk of getting to the Cape. The weather kept fine; the evening promenades were continued, as well as the flirting; and Mr. Armstrong was invariably the companion of Miss Bellamy. In short, it was, with him, the old story; he had played with edged tools, and cut his fingers.

One night I was keeping the first watch, walking fore and aft the poop, when he came up and turned about with me. I thought I'd rally him.

"Well, Armstrong, so you're in for it at last!"

"Pooh! nonsense!" returned he, turning as red as a crimson sunset.

"It is useless your trying to deceive me, man—and perhaps yourself also. I see it all plainly."

"Well, upon my word, I believe it is as you say, old fellow," he acknowledged, coming round. "I can't help myself."

"Now, Armstrong, look here—take a fool's advice. Don't let the fancy go on. Get out of it while you can. Depend upon it, you will only be wasting your time and love upon her. She is a charming girl; I believe a truly good girl; but she knows how to take the best care of herself. She is going out to India, as her sisters all did before her, to find a rich husband."

"You know her people, don't you?"

"Yes, I know them. And I know the creed they have brought her up in. Believe me, Armstrong, Louisa Bellamy will never look seriously on a poor man like you."

"I suppose you are right," he said, after a pause. "I have thought all along that she was only amusing herself with me. It's this: she attracts a man against his will. But I'll cut the matter short from to-night."

Toward morning the weather changed. The wind hauled into the south-east, and came on to blow. For two days we had a strong gale with a heavy cross sea, and the ship was knocked about a good deal. The passengers showed out very little. This was the first bad weather experienced, and many of them were qualmish and kept to their state-rooms. Armstrong and Miss Bellamy were among the few who could remain about, as usual. He seemed to be keeping to his determination, for he did not speak to her more than common civility demanded; and when in the cuddy, always seated himself at a safe distance.

But this could not last. The ice in George Armstrong's bosom melted; his good resolves gave way. When fine weather returned, and the evening walks were resumed, he and Miss Bellamy were again promenading the poop side by side. And, all this time, was she smitten? Not one bit, that I could detect: and I watched her closely. I felt sure that I had taken her true estimate; she was of the world, worldly.

Some two months after leaving England we made the Cape. The weather was fine, and the ship put into Table Bay. Ostensibly for water, fresh meat and vegetables; in reality to afford the passengers an opportunity of seeing the place and having a run on shore. They had great fun; I only wish I had been with them; but we had sprung a topmast and sustained some other damage shortly before, and I had to remain on board to look after the refitting. Table Bay was left after a sojourn of two days. The weather was fine, the wind southerly and moderate. The next day but one, breakfast being ended, and most of the passengers assembled on the poop, some of the men began fishing over the stern for Cape pigeons and albatrosses. The ship was going about five knots, with the yards braced up. I stood looking on at the fishing, and then went forward to the forecastle ladder, when there was a loud cry from the helmsman.

"Man overboard!"

Of all the different calls on board ship in moments of sudden danger this is, to me, the most startling and impressive. It sends through me a peculiar thrill, and imparts a feeling of indefinable dread and gloom that no other cry does. I have, unfortunately, heard it often. I have also heard nearly all the others, from "Breakers under the bows" to "Fire." But none ever so painfully impressed me as that of "Man overboard."

"Man overboard!" How instantaneously the cry was caught up and echoed by twenty voices! What a state of panic and confusion the passengers were in! All the crew came on deck in an instant; even they who had been in their bunks.

"Where?" I cried, bounding back to the poop, and running aft. "Who is it?"

"Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong."

"Hard down the helm, hard down, my lad!" I said, as I seized a life-buoy and threw it as far as I could toward where he was paddling about in the water, a hundred and fifty yards astern. Although the buoys were close at hand, strange to say, nobody had thought of throwing one overboard. The one I threw did not go thirty yards from the ship.

"Hard down the helm. All hands on deck. Let go the maintack and bowline, mainsheet; back the main yard. Mr. Green, take four hands with you and clear away the small life-boat; get into her and lower away as soon as you're ready. Jones," to a middy, "jump up in the mizzen-top and keep your eye on the man overboard."

In a very short time the ship was stopped, and the boat traveling as fast as four good men could pull her toward the place where Armstrong could be seen from aloft swimming about. Unfortunately, he had not reached the life-buoy. It was now a question of how long he could keep up. The weather was fine, and the water comparatively smooth; but there was a good deal of swell on.

One good thing, it was daylight. If he were only a tolerably good swimmer, there was a fair chance of his being saved. But—could he swim well? None of us knew!

It was a most anxious time. The suspense was terrible. Most of the passengers, certainly all the ladies, were literally in fear and trembling for a human life. Presently, Jones sang out from the mizzen-top: "It's all right; the boat sees him. They are pulling straight for him." A minute or two later, the youngster was at my elbow on the deck, very much to my astonishment, for I had not seen him come down.

"What the deuce are you doing here? Did I not send you into the mizzen-top to keep a look-out on the boat and the man in the water?"

"I saw the boat pulling straight for him, Sir, so I thought I might come down."

"Did you see him taken into the boat?"

"No, Sir."

"Then you ought to have stayed up."

We could only await the boat's approach. All hoped and expected that he had been picked up, but no one was sure of it. He might have gone down, exhausted, just as the boat was getting to him. A few minutes would solve the question.

Louisa Bellamy was on the poop with the others. For the first time I observed something which told me that she, too, perhaps, might have had her feathers scorched from fluttering too near the flame. There was no mistaking it; she was profoundly agitated: her distress was real and very great, though she strove to hide it.

The boat was returning. Had they found him? "Yes," said one, "I can count six. No—stop a bit. It's only five. Armstrong's lost."

"No; he is saved," said the Captain, "for I see him. Thank God." And with the good words there arose a sudden commotion and flutter.

"What's the matter with Miss Bellamy? Oh dear! Miss Bellamy has fainted!"

It was true. They had to catch her as she was falling. The strain on the nervous system had been too great. Nothing was thought of it; she soon revived, laughed it off, and called herself stupid for fainting "at such a trifle."

The boat came alongside, and Armstrong scrambled up the side-ladder, grinning. His appearance, say the least of it, was not elegant. Having divested himself of boots, coat and vest while in the water, he now appeared on the scene in a wet shirt and pantaloons that clung about him in folds and pleats.

Down he dived to his cabin; had a stiff glass of brandy and a heavy rub down. Meanwhile the boat was hoisted up, the sails were trimmed, and the ship kept on her course.

The weather continued fine, and in a few days we entered the Mozambique Channel. Here we got a fine south-east wind, which sent us bowling along nine or ten knots, with stunsails set alow and aloft.

All this time Mr. Armstrong and Miss Bellamy seemed to go on as usual. He was constant and demonstrative in his attention. In fact, it was plain to every one on board how matters were with him. She, on the contrary, appeared as indifferent as ever, and teased him like a child. Sometimes I fancied this difference was only assumed; but, if so, it was cleverly done. Events, however, were bringing on a crisis.

We had left the Cape about ten days. One evening, just at eight o'clock, I was relieved from watch. The stewards had placed the usual grog and wine on the table, and I went into the cuddy. The Captain was seated in his state-room—the after one—a chart spread out before him. He called me in.

"You have the middle watch, I think?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, at midnight, when you come on deck, take all the stuns'ils in, and haul her up a couple of points. Keep a good look-out for the island. It's very low, so the chances are that you'll not see anything of it."

"Very good, Sir."

And I had just begun a game at chess in the cuddy, when the Captain called me back again.

"Oh, look here, Mr. W——, I think you need not mind about the stuns'ils. I'll alter the course a point at once; that ought to take us well clear. However, you can keep a sharp look-out just the same. We were a hundred and twenty miles, or so, off at noon; and, according to the rate we've been going at since, she ought to be up with the island between 1 and 2 o'clock."

"Very good, Sir," I repeated; "I'll keep a good look-out." And I returned to my game of chess. It did not last long, and I soon turned in.

At midnight, when I relieved the second mate, the night was fine, and tolerably clear. Clear enough overhead. But on the water there was a sort of light mist, and the rays of the moon, which was now about two hours high, were dazzling. The breeze had freshened, and we had quite enough of it for the small stuns'ils. I took my usual turn round the decks, cautioned the look-out man, and returned to the poop.

About half-past one I reckoned up, mentally, that we must have about run the exact distance. "Davis," I said to the third mate, "just go forward and see if the look-out is nodding; if so, give him a trifle to remember you by. Stop on the forecastle yourself till I call you off, and keep a sharp look-out."

Away went Davis. I had my night-glasses with me; and, knowing that if we saw the land at all we should be very close to it, walked from side to side of the poop, looking anxiously around.

Suddenly, a couple of gulls shrieked overhead. "By heavens!" thought I, "that's a warning, and I'll accept it." I hurried forward, determined to remain on the look-out myself. As I ascended the forecastle ladder, Davis was in the act of coming down, and met me.

"Is that you, Sir? There's something ahead I can't quite make out. I was coming aft to tell you. It looks like a sort of cloud."

Pushing past him, I took one look. For a second of time my heart seemed to turn quite cold and stand still. I felt half sick. The next moment I was all right; the shock had been too heavy. We were right bang on top of the island! There it was, scarcely a mile off. I could see the surf distinctly with the glasses, and the ship was tearing along straight for it, about ten knots an hour. We ought to have seen it sooner, but the glare of the moon rendered the horizon all round quite black looking; while at the same time its rays on the water made the surf impossible to be distinguished at a distance.

For a moment I thought nothing could save the ship. Fortunately, I have always been very cool; quite self-possessed in sudden emergencies, as in moments of the greatest peril. It is my nature to be so; and I wish all sailors could say the same. There was but one thing that could save us; and I tried it.

"Hard up! hard up," I shouted to the helmsman. "Call all hands to save ship. Let go the royal halyards and stuns'l tacks fore and aft. Brace the crossjack yard round." By this time I had got down off the forecastle, and hurried aft. "Let go the lee main braces, one of you; main tack and sheet, too, somebody." All this had occupied less than half a minute: and I now met the third mate with his startled and anxious face.

"Davis, call the Captain. Tell him we are right on the top of it."

Two minutes more, and we were in a pretty pickle. The helm had been put hard up, and the ship spun round on her heel like a top. She was now flat aback by the lee, and going stern first toward the island. The men had been too slow in their movements; and before the yards could be braced round they had taken aback. The state of confusion was frightful. I got up on to the poop. All the crew were out on the deck, some pulling on one rope, some on another, all of them talking, many frightened and bewildered. This would never answer.

"Silence, fore and aft! What the deuce are you all doing? Attend to the word of command. Mr. Green, bring your watch into the poop and turn this mainyard round. Do you hear there, starboard watch on the poop. Port watch, haul in the port crossjack braces."

The Captain rushed on deck in his shirt-tails. Most of the men passengers were so rushing also. The wind blew freshly and the tails fluttered. It was a good thing I retained my presence of mind, for the Captain three-parts lost his.

"Good heavens, W——, what's the matter?" he cried. "Where is it? I can't see a thing, that confounded moonlight blinds me quite. I can't do anything just now. You had better go on with it, as you know the position of things."

"There's the land, Sir," I said, "that black streak; and there's the broken water."

And uncommonly close it was to us. The Captain looked bewildered.

"Shift the helm, my lad," I said to the man at the wheel. "Now, Sir," I continued, "you see how she is. If you will take charge, I'll go down on the main deck and get the head yards to rights; the boatswain is making a regular mess of it. And with all the lee stuns'ls set and the swinging boom out, it's an awkward job."

"All right, W——," he replied. "I've got my eyesight now; I'll look after her."

The scene in the cuddy, as I afterward learned, was a terrible one. When the startling cry was echoed along the decks and through the cabins, "All hands save ship," the passengers had, one and all, expected immediate shipwreck, and death as a natural consequence. In these moments of sudden peril on board ship, and especially if they occur at night, passengers invariably give way to excess of terror. It is but natural. The convenances of life are thrown to the winds—as was the case in the *Bengal*. The women rushed from their beds in their night dresses; shrieking, sobbing, talking wildly. They did not dare to go on deck, but huddled themselves in a group in the cuddy. To add to the confusion, the lamp had gone out, and they were in darkness. George Armstrong had hurried back from the poop at first, in search of Miss Bellamy. Believing that the ship must inevitably go ashore in the next few moments, he ignored ceremony and burst into her cabin. She had just left her bed. There was no light, but instinct told her who was coming to the rescue.

"Oh George, George! what is the danger?"

For answer, George Armstrong took her to him, and clasped her in his strong arms. It was no time for concealing the peril.

"My dearest," he said, "a few moments may end all. Even as I speak to you, the ship's bottom is in danger of being knocked out; in which case we must all perish."

She was dreadfully agitated. And in that moment, each one believing it to be the last, reticence was thrown away. With the fear of death before us, we dare not persist in a lie; and George Armstrong heard how passionately she loved him.

And they made a compact, each with each, that if, by God's mercy, they should come unscathed out of this peril, they would become to one another man and wife. Her head dropped on his breast and rested there as she made the solemn promise.

She let him take his first passionate kiss. Then, telling her to get a cloak on, or something, he left her with the other ladies in the cabin.

Then he rushed up on deck and found some of the passengers helping the crew to brace the mainyard round. Armstrong fell to with his great strength, doing more than any two in the crowd. It was an awful job getting the ship to rights. Five o'clock had struck before we had her snugged down to topsails and jib and the watch sent below. However, we were saved.

Dodging away to the southward till after breakfast, we then stood back for the island, running close in, and taking a good stare at it. The weather was bright and genial, the sun shone hotly. Although uninhabited, there was some appearance of wild vegetation. Clumps of trees clustered here and there, green bushes also; in contrast with which the shelving, sandy beach looked quite enticing, as the water rippled gently upon it—for we were on the lee side of the island now, and, of course, in smooth water. There was some talk of lowering a boat and landing; but it came to nothing. The Captain was more eager to take advantage of the fine south-east wind blowing, and make up for the few hours we had lately lost. So we squared away and stood to the northward. All sail was quickly packed on the *Bengal*; and in an hour's time Europa Island was out of sight astern.

"I have often wished to see the place," said the Captain to me. "I have passed it a good few times, but always out of sight. We nearly saw too much of it now, eh, Mr. W——. However, a miss is as good as a mile."

From this time we had a constant succession of fair winds and fine weather, and arrived at Bombay on the 1st of June. During the remainder of the passage it was patent to everybody on board how matters were between Armstrong and Miss Bellamy. Never a thought crossed her of retracting her promise, given in a moment of peril; and she looked supremely happy. Nearly the first to board us off Bombay harbor was Major Bellamy; he had come off in one of the dubashes' boats. The young lady waited by the poop ladder to receive him.

"Well, Charles!"

"My dear Louisa! But how you've grown. And improved, too! By George, you put your sisters into the shade!"

"I want to introduce a gentleman to you," she went on, beckoning Armstrong forward; "one of the passengers and a friend of mine, Mr. Armstrong. George, this is my brother Charley."

Charles Bellamy looked blank. There was no mistaking, as he feared, what this style of introduction meant. Ere he had held out his hand with some hesitation, and the frank, pleasant face of George Armstrong seemed to compel him to that advance, Louisa disappeared, saying she had her "things" to look after.

Major Bellamy looked round and saw me. A warm grasp of the hand, and he pulled me aside. Our thoughts went back to the old days, and it almost seemed as though we were lads together again. We were at the same school, though he was a few years older than I.

"I say, Harry, what is the meaning of all this? Louisa speaks to that man as 'George,' and she coolly introduces me to him as 'my brother Charley.'"

"Well, I see you guess," was my hurried answer, for I had barely time to stay a moment with him. "I think it is a case, Charles. I warned Armstrong against it; I said a word or two of warning to Louisa; but love and circumstances have been too strong for prudence."

My companion drew in his lips. "What is he? Poor, of course!"

"Has next to nothing, besides his pay: he's a Lieutenant in the Engineers. But look here, Bellamy—he is a gentleman in the best sense of the word; and a downright good fellow: safe to get on. If Louisa were my sister, I'd give her to him with pleasure to-morrow."

"But——"

"I can't stay: we are about to bring up, and there's the pilot calling out for the chief officer. I'll come on to you, old friend, as soon as I can get ashore."

It came to pass, and very shortly: for Major Bellamy did not see his way clear to hold out against Louisa's will. And he had grown to like Armstrong. I was at the wedding; and we had a jolly spree.

The following formed part of Mrs. George Armstrong's first letter home after the ceremony:

POONAH, July 27.

MY DEAREST MAMMA: We have been married three days, and are now at this place. I find it much pleasanter than Bombay. The latter, just now, is very disagreeable to live in. Always rainy and cold, or rainy and hot and muggy. Here the weather is lovely. I wish we were rich, that we might come home to see you; I know you would like George. He hopes to get promotion soon; and I am sure he will, for he is very clever and persevering. He desires his love to you; and he says if papa—but I'll leave a space at the end for him to write his own messages.

"All the girls have gone on at me in a most disgraceful manner for marrying him. Georgina went into a passion over it; she said I had made a great fool of myself, and thrown myself away. They all talked no end of nonsense about a Mr. Stewart, saying I ought to have married him because he is immensely rich. Would you believe that he proposed to Charles for me when he had only seen me twice? Fancy it! He is an old man, quite forty, and his whiskers are turning gray. The idea of his wanting me! Riches may be very well, dear mamma, but love's better. Oh, if you could but see George! He is worth ——"

Mrs. Bellamy dashed down the letter with a groan. She had not patience to read further. Louisa's ideas had indeed undergone a change in a few months—and to her mother it was a cruel blow.

"The simpleton! the utter idiot!" said Mrs. Bellamy in her wrath. "To think that she should tie herself to a poor Lieutenant in a marching regiment with nothing but his pay, when she might have done so well! I'll never forgive her; never."—*The Argosy.*

M. THIERS.—Opinion is pretty unanimous on the character of M. THIERS as a statesman. Clever, eloquent, equal to any immediate emergency, he has never had a principle. The partisan, apologist and exponent of whatever party was uppermost in the scale, he has had no regard for the past, and no care for the future. And this, perhaps, is more a characteristic of the man's nature than any willful treachery or tergiversation. M. THIERS is essentially a Frenchman. And thus it is that—fickle, ever open to the impulse of the moment—he is suited to the genius of his countrymen; and with all his faults they love him still. Whatever events may ensue from his new lease of power, events alone can determine. But certain it is that he is, at the present moment, the ruler of the destinies of France. Returned by constituencies all over the country, he has chosen to represent his native town; and the man who has been always the fiercest advocate for war is now called upon to rescue his country from the effects of the policy which he has so continually and pertinaciously vindicated. "As to physical appearance, it is impossible to conceive a more ignoble little being than ADOLPHE THIERS. He has neither figure nor shape, nor grace nor mien; and, truly—to use the unsavory description of CORMENIN (Timon)—looks like one of those provincial barbers who, with brush and razors in hand, go from door to door offering their *savonette*. His voice is thin, harsh and reedy; his aspect, sinister, deceitful and tricky; a sardonic smile plays about his insincere and mocking mouth; and, at first view, you are disposed to distrust so ill-favored a looking little dwarf, and to disbelieve his story. But, hear the persuasive little pigmy—hear him fairly out, and he greets you with such pleasant, lively, light, voluble talk, interspersed with historical remarks, preserved anecdotes, ingenious reflections—all conveyed in such clear, concise and incomparable language—that you forget his ugliness, his impudence, insincerity and dishonesty. You listen; and, as ROUSSEAU said in one of his most eloquent letters, 'in listening, you are undone.'"—*Once a Week.*

FIRE-SIGNALS.—Fire would naturally suggest itself as the earliest and most ready mode of signaling, as the eye is so easily attracted by light. This, of course, would be most effectual during the night, though a thick smoke would show on a clear day at a considerable distance. Accordingly, as far back as old HOMER, we find SIMON represented as signalling to the Greek fleet to return from Tenedos, now that the stratagem of the "wooden horse" was successful, by lighting fires on the shore. ÆSCHYLUS, in his "Agamemnon," describes, by the mouth of *Clytemnestra*, how the long-looked-for capture of Troy was made known at Mycenæ. From point to point the glare of the beacon-flames spreads its news—from Ida to Lemnos, Athos, Macistus, Messapium; from the dun heights of Cithæron to Ægiplanctus, which passes on its tale of victory across the Saronic Gulf to Arachnæus, a hill in the hero's home territory; and the weary sentries of Mycenæ hail with joy the downfall of their foe, and wait their liege lord's speedy return. This passage will recall to the memory the famous parallel, if not imitation, by MACAULAY, in his "Lay of the Spanish Armada," where the bale-fires rouse England, from Plymouth to Carlisle, for defense against the foe. Later on, in more historical times than those of Troy, MARDONIUS, the Persian commander left in Greece by XERXES, is represented as prepared to telegraph the capture of Athens to his master at Sardis, by similar means. But, at the time of the Persian war, fire-signals had been brought to a considerable degree of accuracy. HERODOTUS tells us that as the Greek fleet lay at Artemisium, waiting for the Persians, it became known to them by fire-signals that their three look-out ships had been captured by the enemy, though, whether they learned in the same way that the crews had made their escape, is not quite clear from the passage.—*Chambers's Journal.*

POISONOUS FISHES.—The noxious properties of some fishes are supposed to be dependent on the nature of their food. MUNIER, in a letter to the well-known naturalist, SONNERAT, written nearly a century ago, states that in Bourbon, and in Mauritius, none of the genus Scarus, or parrot-fishes, which in those islands are called by the popular names of vieille, or old wife, perroquet, &c., are eaten between December and the beginning of April, being regarded as unwholesome during that period, because they then eat large quantities of coral-polyps. This statement is in part confirmed by COMMERSON, who, regarding the cataubleue (Scarus capitaneus,) says that it gnaws the coral, and is consequently looked upon as a suspicious article of diet, both in the Ile-de-France and in Bourbon. The natives of Bombay are said to reject another species of Scarus (S. harid) for the same reason. Other forms of animal life, as the beautiful medusa or jelly-fish, known as the stephanomia, and the well-known Portuguese men-of-war, or physalia, when eaten by fishes, seem also to render the latter unfit for human food, probably on account of their acrid and irritating properties. RISSO describes a Mediterranean fish, called Courpata by the Nice fishermen, which cannot safely be eaten at the periods during which it feeds on this medusa, and the sardine of the Antilles, (Harengula humoralis,) is so poisonous, after feeding on the physalia, as to occasion death in a few minutes. The common herring is sometimes very unwholesome, although perhaps scarcely poisonous, in consequence of its living on certain minute worms, which are occasionally so abundant in the North Sea as to give a red tint to the water. Notwithstanding the abominations greedily devoured by eels, these fishes may generally be eaten with impunity. There are, however, occasional instances in which they prove deleterious, and M. VIREY, in describing a case in which a whole family were attacked with violent pains and diarrhœa, a few hours after eating eels taken from a stagnant castle-ditch, near Orleans, refers to several similar accidents.—*All the Year Round.*

CURIOUS NAMES.—One of the most frequent causes of the bestowal of strange Christian names, is the existence of a singular or suggestive surname. This affords a temptation to the display of a denominational jocularity which often proves too strong to be resisted. It happens indeed, not seldom, that such surname is in reality far from denoting what it appears to denote. But this is of no consequence: the sound or look of the word is enough. We have not far to go for examples; and we will take a few as they present themselves. We notice, in the first place, the name "Sea Gull." Here the surname "Gull" owns no allusion to the bird which is so familiar upon our shores, although its owners facetiously turn it to account in that sense. "Gull" is likely to be from a Norse word meaning "gold;" or it may simply denote a dupe or tool. Then the registration indexes also give us "River Jordan." In this instance the family name, which has its representative in France, (as we remember from the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*,) and in other European countries, and which makes its appearance among our own surnames under several different aspects, is, in all probability, what it seems to be. The waters of the sacred stream were often brought here in crusading times to be used for baptismal purposes; and in these cases the baptized may sometimes have received the name of the river, which name would be liable, like all other personal titles, to become hereditary. Thus the conjunction "River Jordan" may be much more appropriate than its facetious inventors supposed. Some consider, however, that "Jordan" is a travesty of the word "Hodiernus"—a not unfrequent personal name in former days. "Arch Bishop," again, is a couplet to be found in the indexes. It is at least doubtful whether the surname has any reference to the ecclesiastical office. Among other combinations of the same class, we find in our lists a "Cardinal Wolsey Church," a "Green Leaf," a "Christmas Day," a "Lucky Day," a "Sing Song," a "Rose Budd," a "Seaman Skipper," a "Trial Palmer," a "Valentine Orson," a "Shooting Gallery," a "Royal King," a "Smart Natty," and a "Tempest Sleet." Probably a true explanation of the etymology of most of these surnames would entirely dispel the jocular illusion of the conjunctions.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

GRUMBLERS.—A very large, very respectable, and very knowing class of misanthropes rejoice in the name of Grumblers,—persons who are so sure that the world is going to ruin, that they resent every attempt to comfort them as an insult to their sagacity, and accordingly seek their chief consolation in being inconsolable, their chief pleasure in being displeased. Their raven croak drowns all melodies of lark and linnet. Indeed, like Jacques, "They can suck melancholy out of a song, as a weazel sucks eggs." It is to them we are doubtless indebted for that phrase which includes all our actions and all the circumstances of our being in this world, under the general term of "the concerns of life." Doleful and crabbed, their conversation is a succession of ominous prophecies emitted in a series of growls. Mad at the infatuation of those simpletons who insist on feeling cheered by cheerful things, they gruffly hint of the tempests which are cradled in the sunshine and the calm. You meet one of them in the street, and in a gush of delight at the heavenliness of the weather, venture the suggestion that it is a fine day. "Yes," he replies, "one of those infernal storm-breeders!" Such a creature having no other comfort than a kind of fretful satisfaction in finding fault, you make him hopelessly miserable when you leave him no shadow of a cause for complaint. Thus CHARLES LAMB speaks of one of his companions who, in the game of whist, was always grumbling because he had so few trumps. By some artifice in dealing, the whole thirteen were once given him, in the hope that some sound of glee might be audible through his instinctive grunt; but after examining his hand attentively, he looked more wretched than ever. "Well, TOM," said LAMB, "haven't you got enough trumps now?" "Yes," was the growling answer, "but I've got no other cards!" Indeed, discontent, in the confirmed grumbler, is literally a complaint—a settled disease of the mind. All his perceptions of nature and life being twisted and distorted into the shape of his own wretched fancies, he can see nothing as it is. Obstinate in absurdity, you cannot tempt or coax him into sense. "He is as stiff as a poker," said a friend of one of these unreasonable and unreasoning dogmatists. "Stiff as a poker!" was the reply; "why, he would set an example to a poker!" Dejection in the heart is thus apt to become stupidity in the head: and against stupidity "heaven and earth fight in vain." In fact, the grumbler cultivates his crabbed folly as a conscientious duty, and swaggers and swells on the strength of it, as if to be a snarling bore was to reach the summit of human excellence, and to grow in stupidity was to grow in grace. "Sir," said Dr. JOHNSON in reference to one of this class—"Sir, SHERRY is dull, naturally dull; but he must have taken a great deal of pains to become what we now see him. Such an excess of stupidity is not in nature, Sir. I am willing to allow him all the merit for it he can claim."—*Success and its Conditions. E. P. Whipple.*

ANCIENT EXPRESSES.—A well-known means of sending news rapidly, in a country with such bad roads as Greece, was by trained runners. Thus we are told that PHIDIPPIDES, a professional courier, ran from Athens to Sparta to beg for aid, just before Marathon; arriving at the latter city at the end of the second day; and this was a distance of 150 miles. The constant gymnastic training in which Greek, and especially Spartan, soldiers kept themselves, enabled whole armies to make very rapid forced marches. In the present instance, the Spartan army, though slow to start, yet, when it did march, performed the distance in three days. So, the old Chasseurs de Vincennes, the picked light troops of the French army, were trained to make swift marches by running one on either side of a cavalry soldier, whose stirrup-leathers they caught hold of. This, we believe, or something like it, is still kept up among the Zouaves. The episode of the "Fiery Cross," in the *Lady of the Lake*, shows how quickly a district may be aroused by a well-organized system of running messengers. Indeed, the swiftness of rumor is as proverbial as its exaggeration. Lady DUFF GORDON, in her voyage up the Nile, found that the news of her approach invariably outstripped her movements, rapid as they were. The curious story given by HERODOTUS, of a herald's staff found floating on the sea at Mycale, and of the rumor that straightway ran through the Greek host of a battle won by their countrymen in Greece Proper, that very day, (at Platæa,) is also a case in point. In countries more favorable for speedy traveling, much use was made of horses and other animals. The admirable system of roads and posts instituted by the Kings of Persia throughout their vast dominions—"the posts that rode upon mules and camels," as we have it in the Book of Esther, excited the wonder of HERODOTUS, who says emphatically that "there is nothing in the world swifter than these messengers!" At the present time an Arab will not unfrequently travel a hundred miles in a day on one of their untiring horses. The Romans with their straight roads, the primary object of which (as of Russian railways) was speed for military purposes, provided, we may be sure, the means for making the utmost of them. In the times of the Empire, post-houses were set up along the great highways every five or six miles, with about forty horses at each; so that a Roman Ambassador, for instance, using these relays, might easily journey in his chariot a hundred miles a day.—*Chambers's Journal.*

DE QUINCEY'S STYLE.—DE QUINCEY announces himself as an impassioned writer, as a writer in impassioned prose, and, finally, as applying impassioned prose to confessions. The first question suggested by this assertion concerns the sense of the word "impassioned." There is very little of what one ordinarily means by passion in the Confessions or elsewhere. There are no explosions of political wrath, such as animate the Letters on a Regicide Peace, or of a deep religious emotion, which breathes through many of our greatest prose-writers. The language is undoubtedly a vehicle for sentiments of a certain kind, but hardly of that burning and impetuous order which we generally indicate by impassioned. It is deep, melancholy reverie, not concentrated essence of emotion; and the epithet fails to indicate any specific difference between himself and many other writers. The real peculiarity is not in the passion expressed, but in the mode of expressing it. One may fancy that if DE QUINCEY'S language were emptied of all meaning whatever, the mere sound of the words would move us, as the lovely word Mesopotamia moved WHITEFIELD'S hearer. The sentences are so delicately balanced and so skillfully constructed that his finer passages fix themselves in the memory without the aid of metre. Humbler writers are content if they can get through a single phrase without producing a decided jar. They aim at keeping up a steady jog-trot, which shall not give actual pain to the jaws of the reader. They no more think of weaving whole paragraphs or chapters into complex harmonies than an ordinary pedestrian of "going to church in a galliard and coming home in a coranto." Even our great writers generally settle down to a stately but monotonous gait, after the fashion of JOHNSON or GIBBON, or are content with adopting a style as transparent and inconspicuous as possible. Language, according to the common phrase, is the dress of thought; and that dress is the best, according to modern canons of taste, which attracts least attention from its wearer. DE QUINCEY scorns this sneaking maxim of prudence, and boldly challenges our admiration by appearing in the richest coloring that can be got out of the dictionary. His language deserves a commendation sometimes bestowed by ladies upon rich garments—that it is capable of standing up by itself. The form is so admirable that, for purposes of criticism, we must consider it as something apart from the substance. The most exquisite passages in DE QUINCEY'S writings are all more or less attempts to carry out the idea expressed in the title of the dream fugue. They are intended to be musical compositions, in which words have to play the part of notes. They are impassioned, not in the sense of expressing any definite sentiment, but because, from the structure and combination of the sentences, they harmonize with certain phases of emotion.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

PARISIAN ECONOMY.—No doubt there have been of late some very strange things utilized in Paris. The newspapers have given hints enough of the experimental diet of those from whom emanated the saying, "*Il faut manger;*" but a short time since a very singular trade had sprung up, for there the lower classes have not the same objection to use refuse food that our own have. Some years ago, an old soldier named Père CHAPELLIER, who for some time followed the profession of a *ravageur*, one of those odd beings who still in that city rake about the central gutter of its back streets with a hooked stick and a lantern, perceived in the course of his business that when the *chiffoniers* came in with what they had collected, they always had a great quantity of pieces of stale bread, which they could not dispose of. Perceiving this, and knowing that a vast quantity of bread-crumbs are used by the cooks and the Parisians generally, he determined to establish himself as a regular preparer of bread-crumbs. He could not depend upon the *chiffoniers*, however, for a supply, so he made an arrangement with the cooks and scullions of the schools and colleges, and convents; and one morning he posted himself in the centre of the Halles, (great market,) surrounded with baskets full of bread-crumbs, and round his hat he placed in large letters the following announcement: "Bread-crumbs for sale!" The hit was tremendous; his trade increased, and presently growing ambitious, and ascertaining the wants of the cooks, he determined to turn bread-crumb manufacturer, and sold them two sous cheaper than any one else. We quote from Mr. SIMMONDS' work the sequel of this singular industry: "He saw that in the bread he received there were two sorts, the good and the bad. He had thought of separating them, but then he found the profit would not compensate for the trouble. He determined to invent a new industry; he made *croûtes au pot*. Stranger, if you ever go to Paris, never order *soupe au pain au croûton*, except at the Trois Frères, Café de Paris, or Véfours. All comes from the *fabrique* of CHAPELLIER, from the *chiffonier's* basket, the college scrap-basket, the convent slop-tub. He has established, near the Barrier Saint Jacques, ovens which never cool, and from whence thousands of pounds of bread are daily poured forth to be sold as crumbs or crusts. A large number of men, women and children are busy piling and grating the merchandise as it comes out of the oven. The carbonized pieces and scrapings are pounded, sifted through silk sieves, and sold to the perfumers to make tooth-powder. Nothing is more curious than the warehouses of Le Père CHAPELLIER. They are immense buildings, where mountains of bread are received every minute. Workmen separate these pieces: on the right are those redestined for man, on the left those destined for rabbits. Wonderful order and cleanliness are everywhere visible. Young girls make up packages of *croûtes au pot*, after weighing them; children fill large boxes with the black powder.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

THE TRAP-DOOR SPIDER.

Of all the burrowing spiders none is so admirable an excavator as the trap-door spider of Jamaica, and none displays so much ingenuity in the arrangement of its burrow. Specimens of both the tunnel and the spider are now before me, and it is impossible to inspect them without admiration. When removed from the earth which surrounded it, the silken tube is seen to be double, the outer portion being thick, deeply stained of a ruddy brown, and separated into a great number of flakes, lying loosely upon each other. This outer covering is so thick, harsh and crumpled, that it looks more like the rough bark of a tree than a spider's web, and its true nature would hardly be recognized, even by the touch. The exterior of a common wasp's nest bears some resemblance to this part of the tube. Beneath this covering is an inner layer of a very different character. This is uniformly smooth to the eye, and of a silken softness to the touch. It is but slightly adherent in places to the outer tube, and can be separated without any difficulty and without injuring the one or the other. The texture of the interior surface is quite unlike that of the inner or outer tube, being nearly white and of a smoothness and consistency much resembling the rough and unsized paper on which Continental books are usually printed. It is curiously stiff, also, and is so formed that no one who saw it for the first time would be likely to guess at its real character. The microscope, however, reveals its true character at once. If the interior of the tube be submitted to a moderately low power, say from thirty to forty diameters, a curious sight is presented to the observer. The surface looks like very rough felt, covered with little prominences, and composed of threads twisted together without the least apparent order. The threads are very coarse in comparison to ordinary spider-web, and seem to be stiff, as if covered with size or gum.

The entrance of the tube is guarded by the trap-door, from which the spider takes its name. This is a flap of the same substance as the tube, circular in shape, so as to fit the orifice with perfect accuracy, and attached to the tube by a tolerably wide hinge, so that when it closes it does not fall to either side, but comes true and fair upon the opening which it defends. The inner surface of the trap-door is white and felt-like, and exactly resembles the interior of the tube, but its outer surface is covered with earth, taken from the soil in which the hole is dug. As the trap-door is flush with the surface of the ground, it is evident that when it is closed all traces of the burrow and its inhabitant are lost. The spider is urged by a curious instinct to make its tunnel in some sloping spot, and to keep the hinge uppermost, so that when the inhabitant leaves its home or retreats to the extremity of its burrow, the door closes of its own accord and effectually conceals it.

New-comers into the country which the trap-door spider inhabits are often surprised by seeing the ground open, a little lid lifted up, and a rather formidable spider peer about, as if to reconnoitre the position before leaving its fortress. At the least movement on the part of the spectator, back pops the spider, like the cuckoo on a clock, clapping its little door after it quite as smartly as the wooden bird, and in most cases succeeds in evading the search of the astonished observer, the soil being apparently unbroken, without a trace of the curious little door that had been so quickly shut. The spider itself is an odd-looking creature, with rather short but powerful legs, and a most formidable pair of fangs. Altogether, it has so crustacean an aspect that, in common with many other species, it is called by the French the crab-spider. The length of the specimen now before me is about an inch and a quarter, exclusive of the legs. It is nocturnal in its habits, and during the night it leaves its burrow and hunts for prey. Insects of various kinds fall victims to this spider, and at the bottom of its tunnel may be found the relics of its feast, often including the remains of tolerably large beetles. If, when it is within its home, the lid be lifted gently, the spider hastens to the entrance, hooks its hind legs to the silken lining of the lid, and the fore legs to the side of the tube, and resists with all its might. Nothing short of actual violence will induce the trap-door spider to vacate the premises, which it so courageously defends. It will permit the earth to be excavated around its burrow, and the whole nest to be removed, without deserting its home; and in this manner specimens have been removed and placed in positions where their proceedings could be watched.

Some few months ago several examples of the trap-door spider and its nest were to be seen in the reptile-room of the Zoölogical Gardens. Boldly as the spider guards its home, and energetic as it is while engaged in defense, it is no sooner removed from the burrow than it loses all its activity, remains fixed to the spot as if stupefied, or, at the best, walks languidly about without appearing to have any definite object in view. Trap-door spiders inhabit many parts of the world. In the British Museum is a curious specimen of a nest, which is furnished with two doors, one at each end. The door of one end is rather loosely and irregularly made, as is, indeed, the whole end of the nest; but, at the other extremity, the door is beautifully rounded, very smooth, and fitting with astonishing neatness into the aperture. This curious specimen was discovered in Albania, and presented by W. WILSON SAUNDERS, Esq. The gem of the collection, however, for accuracy and finish, is one that is the work of an Australian spider, and was found at Adelaide. Only the upper part of the tube is preserved, so as to show the valve which closes it; but no one who really takes an interest in natural history can pass this nest without pausing in admiration. The workmanship is wonderful, and the hole, with its cover, looks as if it had been made in clay, by means of the potter's wheel, so regular and true are its outlines. The hole itself is circular, but the door is semicircular, the hinge extending across the middle of the aperture.

Two points in this door are especially worthy of notice; the one being that its edge, as well as that of the aperture, is beveled off inward, so that the accurate closure of the entrance is rendered a matter of absolute certainty. The second point is that the outer surface of the door, together with the surrounding earth, is ingeniously covered with little projections, so that when the door is closed, the line which on smooth ground would have marked its presence is totally hidden. The shape of the door, too, is remarkable. Toward its hinge it is comparatively thin, but upon the edge it is very thick, solid, and heavy, so that its own weight is sufficient to keep it firmly closed. The "hinge," to which allusion has frequently been made, is not a separate piece of workmanship, but is a continuation of the silken tube which lines the tunnel. An exact imitation of its principle may be made by taking the cover of a book, and cutting it across from the inside until all its substance except the cloth or leather is severed, and then bending the two portions back. The cloth or leather will then form a hinge precisely similar to that of the trap-door spider, the pasteboard taking the place of the earthen door.—*Rev. J. G. Wood, on the Habitations of Animals.*

CHEERFULNESS.—Cheerfulness is a state or mood of mind consisting either in the equilibrium and harmonious interaction of the mind's powers and passions, or in the sly infusion of humor into the substance of character. Its predominent feeling is one of inward content, complacency and repose; but its content is not self-content; its complacency is not self-complacency; and its repose has none of that apathetic negation of all sympathy which we observe in the sleek and selfish serenity of those frilled and lavendered pharisees, who show so much Christian resignation to the misfortunes, and exhibit such exemplary fortitude in enduring the miseries, that fall on their neighbors. Its virtues are modesty, hope, faith, courage, charity, love—all those qualities which give beneficence to the heart and comprehensiveness to the brain; which calm inordinate passions, adjust our expectations to our circumstances, moderate the infinitude of selfish desires, and, above all, instill that delicious sense of nearness to the mysterious fountains of joy. Now there seem to be some persons, the favorites of fortune and darlings of nature, who are born cheerful. "A star danced" at their birth. It is no superficial risibility, but a bountiful and beneficent soul that sparkles in their eyes and smiles on their lips. Their inborn geniality amounts to genius—the rare and difficult genius which creates sweet and wholesome character, and radiates cheer. The thunder-cloud over their heads never darkens their comforting vision of the sunlight beyond. The hard problems which puzzle sadder intellects, and the great bullying miseries which overthrow and trample on more despairing spirits, never perplex their faith or crush their energies; for, with an insight that acts like instinct, they detect the soul of good hid in the show of evil, and are let into the secret of that sacred alchemy by which patience transmutes calamity into wisdom and power.—*Success and its Conditions. E. P. Whipple.*

BRIDAL PRESENTS TO PRINCESS LOUISE.

By the Queen—A very large fine emerald, set with brilliants, as a centre of bracelet; another set as a centre of necklace; a very fine opal and brilliant necklace, with five large opals set round with brilliants and connected with diamond chain; a large drop brooch, with two very fine opals set round with brilliants; a pair of opal and diamond earrings to correspond; a richly chased silver-gilt dessert service, consisting of one centre, two sides, and four corner ornaments.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess CHRISTIAN—A beautifully chased silver-gilt tea and coffee service, containing the following pieces: Coffee-pot, two teapots, one sugar basin, one hot milk jug, one cream ewer, in case.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince ARTHUR, Prince LEOPOLD and Princess BEATRICE—Two diamond daisy flowers, mounted as hair-pins.

The Duchess of CAMBRIDGE—A silver-gilt inkstand in the shape of a shell.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE—A richly-engraved silver salver.

The Duke and Duchess of ARGYLL—A tiara formed of a band of emeralds and diamonds, surmounted by a scroll work also of emeralds and diamonds.

The Marquis of LORNE—A beautiful pendant ornament, with a large and fine sapphire, mounted with brilliants and pearls, and pearl drop; the centre forms a bracelet.

The Clan CAMPBELL—A necklace composed of pearls and diamonds, from which is suspended a locket of oval form, with pendant; the centre of the locket is formed by a large and extremely beautiful Oriental pearl, surrounded by a closely-set row of diamonds of large size and great brilliancy; the outer border also consists of large diamonds, but set in such a manner as to give an appearance of lightness very seldom obtained in ornaments of a similar description; the pendant, the most characteristic portion of the jewel, is suspended by an emerald sprig of bog myrtle (the Campbell badge,) and bears in the centre the galley of Lorne, composed of sapphires on a pavé of diamonds; the border, also of sapphires and diamonds, bears the inscription, "Ne obliviscaris."

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Household—One large single candelabrum for five lights, four smaller candelabra for three lights each, a very complete toilette service in silver-gilt, with the cypher and coronet engraved on each article.

Her Majesty's late Household—A silver tea and coffee service, with table mounted in silver.

The Bridesmaids—A very handsome gold bracelet, with rubies and diamonds.

The Duke of ROXBURGHE—A silver-gilt tea-kettle to correspond with the service presented by their Royal Highnesses the Prince an Princess CHRISTIAN.

The Duchess of BUCCLEUCH—A richly-chased antique pattern silver toilet casket.

The Countess of MACCLESFIELD—A case of silver gilt coffee spoons.

Viscountess BEACONSFIELD—A neck ornament, with border of fine brilliants; emerald cross centre.

Messrs. HANCOCK & Co., No. 39 Bruton-street, supplied the following:

From the people of Windsor, a very handsome all-diamond bracelet, engraved with the following inscription: "From the people of Windsor to her Royal Highness the Princess LOUISE on her marriage, March 21, 1871."

From the Earl of HARDWICKE, a coral and diamond bracelet, and a turquoise and diamond bracelet.

From the boys at Eton College, a large massive silver tankard and cover, with chased battle subject in relief, after "Le Brun" on the body, and engraved as follows: "Presented to the Marquis of LORNE, on his marriage by the present members of his old school, Eton, 1871."

Among the presents were some exquisite specimens of Minton china from Messrs. GOODE's establishment in South Audley-street. A very recherché dessert service from the Princess of WALES, and a superb set of turquoise china vases from the Duke of ABERCORN, may be mentioned as fine examples from this well-known establishment.

The Duchess of WELLINGTON presented a mirror of large proportions, standing forty-five inches high and thirty-six inches in width; the frame is six inches broad, of curved outline, composed or filled in with delicate open-work tracery of foliage, flowers, birds, figures and butterflies, all in *repoussé* work, and in the highest possible relief. The mirror is supported by two pillars, around which are Cupids with garlands of flowers, forming a fine example of the Cinque Cento style of art. The whole is surmounted by a Princess' coronet. The frame is in solid silver and richly gilt.

Mr. ASPREY, of Bond-street, was honored on Monday morning by a visit from the Marquis of LORNE, accompanied by the Earl of DUDLEY, to inspect a magnificent dressing-case chosen by the noble Earl for presentation to the Princess LOUISE, and it was dispatched to Windsor the same afternoon, by special messenger, for the inspection of Her Majesty the Queen and the royal family, previous to its being deposited with the rest of the wedding gifts.

Messrs. WILKINSON & SON, of Pall Mall, have just completed a very richly-ornamented claymore for presentation to the Marquis of LORNE on the occasion of his marriage. The hilt is mounted with the Marquis's initials and coronet, with the motto, "Ne obliviscaris," in chased and frosted silver; the galley of Lorne and other devices upon the scabbard and blade. The sword is presented by the officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners of the Argyll and Bute Artillery Volunteers to the Marquis as their Lieutenant-Colonel. It was designed and arranged by Capt. MACLAINE, of Lochbuy.

The following letter was received by Mr. MASON, Mayor of Windsor, from Her Royal Highness the Princess LOUISE, in the acknowledgement of her marriage present of a bracelet from the inhabitants of the Royal borough:

"WINDSOR CASTLE, March 17, 1870.

I must sincerely thank the inhabitants of Windsor for the beautiful bracelet which they have this day kindly presented to me, and which has been accompanied by so many friendly expressions. This gift will be most valuable to me, coming, as it does, from a place associated with my earliest, happiest and most sacred recollections, and in which, on this occasion, so much kind feeling has been shown to me. I am happy to think that I shall be able frequently to revisit your town, in which I take a lively interest; and I beg you who have represented the subscribers to signify to them how deeply gratified I am to receive this proof of their good will.

LOUISE.

To the Mayor, the Vicar, Mr. EYKYN, M. P., and Town Clerk."

—*The Court Circular.*

LIFE IN PARIS DURING THE SIEGE.—I am looking forward with horrible misgivings to the moment when I shall have no more money, so that, perhaps, I shall be thankful for being lodged and fed at the public expense. My banker has withdrawn from Paris, and his representative declines to look at my bill, although I offer ruinous interest. As for friends, they are all in a like condition, for no one expected the siege to last so long. At my hotel, need I observe that I do not pay my bill, but in hotels the guests may ring in vain now for food. I sleep on credit in a gorgeous bed—a pauper. The room is large. I wish it were smaller, for the fire-wood comes from trees just cut down, and it takes an hour to get the logs to light, and then they only smoulder, and emit no heat. The thermometer in my grand room, with its silken curtains, is usually at freezing-point. Then my clothes—I am seedy, very seedy. When I call upon a friend, the porter eyes me distrustfully. In the streets the beggars never ask me for alms; on the contrary, they eye me suspiciously when I approach them, as a possible competitor. The other day I had some newspapers in my hand, an old gentleman took one from me and paid me for it. I had read it, so I pocketed the half-pence. My wardrobe is scanty, like the sage *omnia mea mecum porto.* I had been absent from Paris before the siege, and I returned with a small bag. It is difficult to find a tailor who will work, and even if he did I could not send him my one suit to mend, for what should I wear in the meantime? Decency forbids it. My pea-jacket is torn and threadbare, my trowsers are frayed at the bottom, and of many colors—like Joseph's coat. As for my linen, I will only say that the washer-women have struck work, as they have no fuel. I believe my shirt was once white, but I am not sure. I invested a few weeks ago in a pair of cheap boots. They are my torment. They have split in various places, and I wear a pair of gaiters—purple, like those of a respectable ecclesiastic—to cover the rents. I bought them on the Boulevard, and at the same stall I bought a bright blue handkerchief which was going cheap; this I wear round my neck. My upper man resembles that of a dog-stealer, my lower man that of a bishop. My buttons are turning my hair gray. When I had more than one change of raiment these appendages remained in their places, now they drop off as though I were a moulting fowl; I have to pin myself together elaborately, and whenever I want to get anything out of my pocket I have elaborately to unpin myself, with the dread of falling to pieces before my eyes. For my food, I allowance myself, in order to eke out as long as possible my resources. I dine and breakfast at a second-class restaurant. Cat, dog, rat, and horse are very well as novelties, but taken habitually, they do not assimilate with my inner man. Horse, doctors say, is heating; I only wish it would heat me. I give this description of my existence, as it is that of many others. Those who have means, and those who have none, unless these means are in Paris, row in the same boat.—*Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is certainly very commendable in any man to "behave like a philosopher" while his pockets are being picked, but it is not easy to define what philosophical behavior under such aggravating circumstances would be, and one would scarcely have time to settle the question while undergoing the disagreeable ordeal. A London Magistrate lately paid a gentleman the compliment of saying that he had "behaved like a philosopher," because he looked at a pick-pocket, and smiled and nodded while his purse was abstracted. The philosophical gentleman, at the same time that he wore a smile on his face that was "childlike and bland," took note of the intrusive operator's visage and movements, and afterward succeeded in tracing him out and bringing him to punishment. There was a deal of philosophy in this, and it is commended to the unfortunate persons who are forced to ride in our City street cars.

If any person or place has the misfortune to have an ugly name, that person or place is justified in using all honorable means to get a better one, but any individual or community that goes to the trouble of having its name changed by act of legislature, and cannot make an improvement on the old one, has no claim on the sympathy or respect of mankind. The town of Looniesville, Mo., was lately rechristened Tribulation, and deserves to have nothing but troubles and trials for all time to come for its folly.

The philanthropic physician who discovered the process of vaccination has been the recipient of much praise and gratitude; but the question is raised at this late day as to whether he deserves so much eulogium after all. The belief in innoculation may yet be added to the long list of popular delusions. A man testifying before a Parliamentary Committee on the Vaccination act lately declared that, in 110 cases of small-pox of which he had been cognizant, 92 per cent. of the victims had been vaccinated. He had a child which he would not allow to be vaccinated on any consideration, preferring to pay any number of fines for violation of the law. He had a child vaccinated in 1869, and it died as a result. An inquest being held, a verdict was rendered of death from erysipelas caused by vaccination. Having regard for the welfare of mankind in general, and desiring to give warning to all future generations, he had the verdict carved upon the child's tombstone.

The Hindoos of Bombay are naturally getting very anxious about the religion and morals of the young men of their race who are sojourning temporarily in the City of London. Fearing lest the benign influences of a worship of hideous images, and the edifying festivities of the juggernaut, may be forgotten in the midst of the wickedness of a civilized and Christian metropolis, they have resolved to build a Hindoo temple in the British capital, where their absent youth may be reminded of the sanctity which dwells in the pagodas of Vishnu. A lac of rupees have already been subscribed for this purpose, and no lack of earnestness is manifested, so that before they know it the devout churchmen of London may have to encounter a setting up of graven images in their midst, together with all the dark practices of idol worship among the heathen Parsees.

Eloping with a charming young lady is an enterprise so fascinating and so fraught with the romantic incidents and accidents of chivalry that one would suppose no man having an opportunity to enjoy its glorious excitement would consent to have it done by proxy. Not only would he thereby lose all the glory and the pleasure of the "high emprise," but run the risk also of losing the prize which alone would justify the dangers of the hazardous undertaking. A young man of Galveston, Texas, however, was lately enamored of a beauteous maiden of New-Orleans who was closely watched by her stern parents, and not having the lofty heroism which ought to have inspired him to go to the Southern metropolis with rope-ladders, guitars, and other implements for the siege, engaged a friend who was on the spot to spirit away his charmer and take her to Galveston, where he met them on the wharf in the most prosy and unromantic style. Where has the chivalrous spirit of the bold Southron gone, that he should do this thing?

Locomotive engines have done a deal of mischief on sundry occasions, especially when they have not been well treated, but they have not been hitherto condemned by any competent tribunal as dangerous characters. Lord Chief-Justice BOVILL, however, recently gave a definition of these useful and ingenious contrivances for transporting and destroying merchandise and human beings, which is obviously intended to bring them into bad repute. "A locomotive engine," said his lordship, "is a dangerous machine employed to carry fire through the country." He admitted, however, that as Parliament had authorized the using of such "dangerous machines," they could "carry fire through the country" with impunity, or, to use his learned language, "the fact of a fire occurring in consequence of such user is not actionable." It is well to have the rights of locomotives clearly defined, as well as the purpose for which they are contrived.

There is a German girl named CARRIE CLEIN, living in Louisville, Ky., who has uttered some very startling predictions, and as she is said to have been "under the influence of spirits," what kind is not specified, it behooves the world to give heed. We are also informed that she foretold the late war between France and Germany some years before it occurred. We should attach more weight to this statement if it too had been made in advance of the events. Now, under the same celestial influence, she has given vent to a remarkable series of vaticinations, which will enable all mankind to shape their conduct in accordance with the inevitable state of things which is in store. In seven weeks from the 24th of March just past a sign is to appear in the heavens which will forbode a bloody conflict between the whites and negroes in this country. The first battle, which will be "brief but bloody," will occur in April, 1872. Three years later another sign will appear, the precurser of a new struggle between France and Germany, and, says this modern Cassandra, "Prussia will glorify." Nine years more, and the seeker after signs will be gratified again, and a religious war will break out all over the world. "This," the oracle says, "will be terrrible even unto one part as unto another of the whole face of the world." Nor yet will the human race then be left in peace, but after nine years of religious slaughter, and a slight respite of seven years, the world will be infested with terrible beasts, each having seven horns like sabres. After these monsters have made havoc over the world for ten years, a cross will appear on the face of the sun, and seventeen years later the whole of these direful scenes will close appropriately with the final conflagration of the globes. We can scarcely hope to see the closing catastrophe, but some of the events are of interest to the present generation.

Dr. VELLERE appears to be a dramatist of a peculiar species. He has written several plays which he insists are works of great merit, and he is exceedingly sharp with those who take the liberty to think otherwise, but he sturdily refuses to give them to the world, choosing instead to advertise them in the London papers, setting forth their good qualities at an expense of so much a line. The critics, not being favored with a sight of the doctor's comedies, of course do not believe they are very good, and have said as much, whereupon the irate author threatens the papers publishing their criticisms with a libel suit. He says they have "depreciated his works in the intellectual market," and as he has not yet brought them into the book market, of course this is a great grievance, but one difficult to measure in pecuniary damages. Besides this, they have "rendered useless all the expense he has had in advertising his plays, and impoverished him." Notwithstanding all this, the literary doctor does not venture to publish his plays and refute the charges of his critics by showing their great merit, but appeals to the Courts, or rather threatens to do so, and in the meantime is ready to receive "monetary assistance" from the generous.

A certain philosophical lady of Cleveland, Ohio, has lately shown her appreciation of the value of time and the importance of attending to the prime duties of life without indulging in trivial and sentimental delays. Her husband was a butcher, and a butcher's flesh, as well as that of the animals which he slaughters, will be found in the last analysis to be naught but grass, and so the butcher was lately cut down by the scythe of Time, and, metaphorically speaking, cast into the oven. He died on Sunday, and at his funeral on Monday the widow was inconsolable, and the world presented the usual blank to her bereaved vision. But life is too short to be spent in mourning, and crape too expensive to be worn long, and so on Tuesday she was wedded to a barber, ere yet the funeral bake-meats were cold enough to furnish forth a marriage collation. The neighbors, who are always intolerant of other people's views of the proprieties of life, surrounded the barber's residence, with tin-pans, gongs, fish-horns and other unmusical instruments of sound, and made night hideous. Beer-kegs were rolled out to appease the crowd, but all in vain, and the Police were forced to disperse the serenaders for the benefit of the rest of the community. All of which forms a very interesting episode in the social life of Cleveland.

The hatred of Germany and everything German which has been engendered in France by the recent war shows itself in a variety of ways. The hardest thing which the Parisians can bring themselves to hate with sufficient cordiality is the beer of Bavaria. Now this is most decidedly a German production, and ought not to have the love of any patriotic Frenchman, but to hate Bavarian beer is a test of patriotism too rigid for human nature, especially French nature, to bear, so it is proposed to do away with the difficulty by presenting a still stronger motive of patriotism for drinking the beer. The *Figaro* has proposed a duty of five centimes per glass on all imported German beer, the proceeds of the tax to be accumulated for the expenses of a future war against France. Nothing could be more ingenious and satisfactory than this plan. It is thereby made a merit as well as a pleasure to drink Bavarian beer, patriotism is nourished by every glass, and then there is poetic justice in using the German beverage for the accumulation of funds and fury to avenge the wrongs of 1870-71.

EASTER IN INDIA.

Early Christian Settlements in the East—The Jesuits and Their Converts—Paganism Mixed With Christian Observances.

People actively connected with missionary labor only in the sense of subscribing for its furtherance, do not seem to be aware that among the dusky millions inhabiting India, a large proportion are professing Christians. It was one of the earliest mission fields, and tradition has it that St. Thomas the Apostle first preached the word there, and that his bones still sanctify the soil. The Portuguese discoverers of the route by the Cape of Good Hope found cathedrals and Catholics of a sort, at a town near the present Presidency City of Madras, renamed the place St. Thomé, and established it as a head-quarters of the Propaganda. Round them speedily rose a multitude of *quasi* Christians. Making themselves, with Jesuitical shrewdness, "all things to all men," they absorbed the salient features of old Hindoo ceremonials into the rites of the Church, provided black virgins to suit the susceptibilities of the people, and utilized all the old rejoicings of the seed-time of the year to bring the heathen to their fold, and the heathen's savings to their coffers. Polygamy was tolerated, though gently discountenanced, and good Hindoos were attracted and absorbed into the new religion, so much more gorgeous and imagination-striking than their own, by imperceptible degrees, hardly knowing how it all came about, and satisfied, undisillusioned by any rude shock of aggressive proselytism, that they were as comfortable in the new as in the old faith, "and a great deal more so." On the west coast, at Goa, Calicut and Cochin, St. FRANCIS XAVIER, with brigades of Bishops, followed the same course, and the consequence is that two-thirds of the population in those regions is Catholic. His bones repose in the main aisle of what is now the Protestant Church at Cochin, the Church of St. Francis, and the oldest in India, but his tenets, ever watered by many a mitred Apollos, are still fresh and green as the verdant landscape of that well-moistened country, and are tenaciously adhered to by multitudes of scapulared devotees. The coast, fringed with cocoanuts, screens wide lagoons running up, with but few breaks, from Cape Comorin nigh to Bombay, the banks dotted with white churches and convents. To these repair, at Easter, in festive array, the entire Catholic population, and mirth, tempered with arrack and debauchery, reigns supreme. The general joy is not lessened by the fact of the almost simultaneous incidence of other festivals among the other denizens of the land. The Mohurrum of the Mussulmans, originally commemorating a sorrowful episode in their history, now lapsed into license, and the Ayudhya of the Hindoos, or Spring worshiping of weapons and tools by warriors and workmen. The agriculturist decks his bull with paint and ribbons, like Joseph's coat; the scribe apotheosizes his pens and ink-horn, the cobbler his last, and so on. It is, in fact, a gay time altogether for everyone. Of course, the coincidence of such rejoicings among people of vastly different creeds has not escaped the sneering criticism of atheistical philosophers, such as CARLILE, of Antinomian infamy, who put down Christ as an astronomical myth, and profess to see an absolute identity in all the varied observances, general joy after the Equinox and the dark days of Winter and welcome to the vernal income of nature. The Europeans, mostly Protestants, and the few thousand Protestant converts, who unfortunately bear a lamentable reputation, which is, however, outliving its justice, for having the vices of all surrounding sects and the virtues of none, celebrate Easter in a more quiet fashion; indeed, beyond the floral decorations of a few Ritualist churches, there is nothing remarkable about the season, or much different to what obtains in America or England.

Art Notes.

The British Government has just purchased for the National Gallery, at the price of £75,000, the collection of paintings belonging to Sir ROBERT PEEL. The collection originally formed by the late Sir ROBERT consists of seventy-seven pictures and eighteen drawings, by RUBENS, VANDYCK and others. It includes eight pictures by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, but the majority of the works are the masterpieces of the most eminent artists of the Dutch school. Among the pictures are "John Knox Preaching" and the "Chapeau de Paille." The latter work was discovered in this country several years ago, in a farm-house at Plattsburg, in this State, was taken to London, and purchased by Sir ROBERT. It was by RUBENS, and is considered to be one of his strongest works.

PICTURE SALE.

An extensive collection of oil-paintings, the property of the late W. S. MOUNT, N. A., with a few other pictures, will be sold at the Somerville Gallery, Monday and Tuesday evenings next. Among them we notice specimens by Patrois, Preyer, Seignac, Verboeckhoven, Webb, Carl Hubner, Pecrus, Maes, Thos. Cole, Bristol, Chapin, Geo. Hall, Wm. Brown, W. T. Richards and other well-known artists.

INTERVIEW WITH THE JAPANESE TROUPE.

Details Philological and Personal—The Strong Man and the Funny Man—Home Ties—New-York Experiences and Purchases—A Traveler's Tale of a Top.

We desire to write in a manner combining accuracy and clearness, and when we say that as a *shim-buish-no-o-to-ko* we called on the *musmie, o-to-kos* and *ko-do-mos*, we were kindly received, we trust we shall be understood. Fearful, however, lest MAX MULLER's philological works have not as yet the popularity they merit, and even at the risk of being tiresome to our polyglot readers, we must explain that the six-syllabled word in Japanese means an occasional newspaper contributor; that *musmee* stand for young ladies, and the last two compound words for young gentlemen and little boys. Disposed in every way at the very outset to flaunt all our vocabulary, we must state that we were disappointed in one respect. The Japanese have no word to interpret "interviewing," nor its synonym, "boring." They even have no oaths, and are so benighted as not to know how to swear. "When we are mad, the most we can say," said to us our native go-between, "is to call a man a fool—that is, *ba-ca*;" and he added, as if apologetically, "when we are right-down mad, and the person is not of our people, we say he is a *to-gin ba-ca*, which means a foreign fool."

On the stage, the rehearsal going on, we were introduced to the various members of the Satsuma Troupe. One gentleman, elaborately gotten up in lasting colors—his neck, breast and arms tatooed with all the possible and impossible dragons, flying serpents and flourishes, recalling to our mind the old-fashioned blue-painted Chinese plates, was busily engaged in repairing the varied paraphernalia belonging to their performances. Bamboo ladders and poles, like gigantic-fishing rods, were leaning against the side of the house. Baggage-smashers had not spared their apparatus. Long splits were visible in the bamboos, and as some of the little boys were to risk life and limb on them, it seemed to be his duty to make them secure. Deftly he took strong whip cord and made all kinds of turns, fastenings and hitches to them, exhibiting a skill which would have delighted a sailor. There was really nothing about the man indicative of strength. There was no width of shoulders, no bulk of torso evident. If anything he appeared undersized, and not even what is called a chunky person. Presently, however, we had an opportunity of seeing his power. A strong brace was required to tighten a certain portion of the cord. Taking the end of the line in his teeth, he put his strength for a moment to it. Instantly we saw the muscles start on the neck and shoulders, and the veins stand out all over the body, until with a snap the cord parted like a cotton thread. With a smile he said something, which was interpreted "that American string was not good; they made better in Japan." He would not weigh perhaps over 135 pounds, and yet he can hold on his feet a high ladder, with a cross ladder, and on top of that a boy, who hangs at the extremity—all weighing over 300 pounds—and he balances the whole fabric in this position for an unlimited period. Looking at him in a prize-fighting view the skin was remarkably clear and fresh, and he was evidently a condensed mass of sinew. The hands were nicely molded, and kept in perfect order. The feet were models of form, each toe having its proper proportion. As he moved along, you could see that the physical power was immense.

Around him was a laughing, merry set of men and boys, talking with volubility, and indulging in peals of laughter. Evidently all hands had been saving up their resources for a series of grand purchases in New-York. Very certainly we have never seen at one time such a quantity of bran new silver watches in wear. Every one seemed to have one; even those who could not exactly make out what time of day it was seemed to enjoy the possession of a cheap chronometer. Explanations were being given all the time to the ignorant, and the fact of most of the watches not going at all, though just purchased, seemed to be the cream of the joke. The most loquacious of all was the jester and sleight-of-hand man, the pipe and egg swallower, whose capacious mouth was extended on the full grin, and whose witty sallies seemed to convulse his hearers. Whether from natural good taste or not we do not know, they were all clad in sober-colored American clothes, and, save a modest breast-pin or so, seemed not inclined to the showy habiliments native artists in this line of business sometimes indulge in. Amity and good feeling pervaded the whole company, and the manager informed us that quarrels and bickerings were unknown. They evince great courtesy toward the women in the troupe, always insisting on giving them the best places in traveling and attending to their comforts. One thing they especially dislike is to be taken for Chinese, for whom they have the most decided aversion. This is carried so far that the manager, being desirous of replenishing some portions of their wardrobe with Chinese dresses and stuffs, they absolutely refused to wear them. One source of great pleasure to them are the Japanese stores here. Though knowing the absolute cost of these articles at home, it is a delight to them to handle and purchase these recollections of their country, though they have to pay ten prices for them.

If the men take kindly to our dress, the women are decidedly conservative, and cannot brook our fashions. Braids and switches they hold in abhorrence, but have an undoubted liking for our jewelry. They delight in perfumes, and a bottle of Lubin they use in such profusion as to consume it all in a half hour's time. All of them keep up their ablutions, and a warm bath a day seems a necessity to them. Differing from the Chinese, whose thriftiness is proverbial, they are lavish of their money, and seem to have little heed of to-morrow. One rather strange ceremony is, that a prayer is invariably offered up before the performance, and when any particular act of an over-hazardous character is about to be presented, the women offer up an extra prayer, invoking additional aid by sprinkling salt on the stage. There is not one of them who cannot read or write, and most of them are already able to speak English. Family ties are not forgotten, and regular monthly correspondence is kept up with their relatives at home, who in return send them native books. These, we are informed, are principally of a historical character, and the older the subject treated the greater pleasure it gives. They delight especially in our theatrical performances. A day or so ago they saw the play of "Horizon." Those who did not go were entertained by the sightseers with detailed descriptions, which were kept up until daylight. Our circus enchants them, and no words are strong enough to express their admiration at the size of the performers. Evidently our Japanese friends would all like to be six-footers, and regret that nature has cast them in smaller molds. A hotel elevators they consider as the acme of civilization, and have, by dint of patience, mastered it in its mechanical detail. Most of the troupe come from Jeddo, but some from Osacca, and at the expiration of five years must return, under penalties of a most dire nature, (if they are caught,) each one having been provided with a special passport. It seems the profession of acrobat and juggler is hereditary in Japan, so we are possibly describing the descendants of those who may have tumbled a thousand years ago in the streets of Jeddo.

"What about Japanese officers, who come here two three week ago?" one of them asked us.

"They are, we believe, still in this country, and very perfect gentlemen were they," we replied.

He seemed pleased at the notice taken, and said, "Great men in my country."

"You do not look as strong as you really are," we said.

"Think so? But we have very big man in Japan—strong as horse."

"Your wrestlers," we remarked.

"How you know that? That so. American man know most everything—but shim-buish (newspaper) man all thing."

We inquired whether Japanese names of persons had any significance, and were promptly told that they had; hat few names were used without their having some significance; that TU-ZU-MATZ, the cognomen of one of the performers, meant falling water, and that Miss ITCH-E-MATZ was in English Miss Woods.

Said a friend who had accompanied us, whose knowledge of Japanese was of service to us, as we were watching their clever top tricks: "I once got the better of the Japanese in their top business in their own country. I was with the first exploring expedition. The top-spinning men came on board, and the ship was top-crazy. It was said the Commodore worked at them in private in his state-room, and I know the sailors spun them on the foretop. I was bound to establish the great superiority of the American people in every respect. The engineer, with the carpenter, gave me their aid. We got a mammoth cheese-box—it was a huge concern, about as big as a hogshead is around. After having balanced it nicely, we passed through the middle of it a carefully-turned steel spindle. All was nicely sand-papered, and painted in the most glaring colors. We spun it with the ship's signal halyards. When once you set it going it rumbled like an express train, and was good to go for twenty minutes. The very next time the Government officials came on board we set our top spinning. We noticed their surprise at its gigantic dimensions, though with apparent stoicism they refused to give it the credit it merited. We observed, however, at intervals of five minutes the head spy would come on deck, take a peep at it, note its performance and dive down-stairs again. Catching the intervals of his disappearance, we would manage to keep out of sight, and to wind it up again, so that it apparently was spinning for a full two hours. It was spinning away when the party took their boats to reach the shore. Still the top kept on going. Suddenly they came back, and the draughtsmen took an accurate drawing of it with all its details. I am afraid to mention that we somewhat exaggerated the length of its performance. There is no doubt, however, that a picture of this American top, which, once started, never stopped, remains to this day in the archives of the Japanese department."

THE DRESS OF OUR AMERICAN WOMEN.

What it is and What it Should be—Some Gentle Criticisms of an Artist—The Ridiculous in Hair—Fashion Alone Should not Rule.

I have heard for many months past that the troublous times in Paris are likely to bring a share of grief among the ladies of America, for want of a due supply of all the pretty goods, and, above all, the new modes which add so greatly to their charms. But why are the American ladies, often quoted as the prettiest nation in the world, unable to dress themselves? Among them we see delicate coloring, expression, graceful figures—why cannot they complete the charm and dress well? Dress of their own device, so that the appearance of every woman may be as completely suited to herself as if dictated by a foreign modiste. I know not how to order the details of bias, revers, en cœur, and all the terms I see in the descriptions of fashion plates, but I feel desirous to assist the ladies in the present strait, and volunteer a few general outlines of style, to indicate some points where the prevailing modes may be improved, to an artistic eye.

I have sometimes blamed the dictates of fashion for shapes and combinations of color as painful to the sight, as is a hurdy-gurdy to the ear; and I have been told that these are not Parisian fashions, or are burlesques, that a French woman "knows how to appear simple with one hundred, and elegant with ten francs." That phrase conveys my idea of perfect dressing, but I do not often meet with it. Sometimes I see a beautiful tint of rich texture, flowing gracefully, without geometrical bits of another color overlaid on it, and I admire the simplicity of costliness; then I meet a cotton or a cloth, made so compactly and neatly, not spoiled by a tawdry trimming or mixture put on with a vain attempt to improve on its inexpensive appearance, and I bless the elegance of propriety. Perhaps the feeling of sincerity and appropriateness is the most needful guide in arranging a dress. I say sincerity, because the effort to make a plain thing fine, a young person look old, or vice versa, is always a failure. But there is a terrible propensity to be insincere in dress. I see graceful, sprightly girls bunched into heavy puffy suits, and wabbling in trains that might be borne by expansive and deliberate matrons, and I see the weight of forty years borne on uncovered arms and shoulders whose unshapely fat were better vailed. The thinner the face, the more do I see the hair drawn back from the brow; the less real hair there is, the larger and heavier is the load of braids and puffs behind. I see blonde girls in shades of brown which makes their hair look hideous; little compact people who endeavor to overcome nature by burying themselves in a mass of extensive trimmings.

Do not ladies notice their individual points, and dress so as to conform to them, and make a good outline, or a harmonious bit of color; or do they buy anything that is new, and put it on as comes convenient? I should think the latter from the aboriginal mode prevailing of wearing a string of beads, a velvet ribbon with a locket, a lace or linen collar, and a large bow, all together as ornament to one little throat. There is a place where articles like beads and jewelry give desirable finish to a costume, but to see them hung about the head and neck promiscuously, is either childish or a want of taste.

As the face is the most interesting part of a person, it ought to be most studiously dressed, and ladies must permit me to speak, especially on the fashions of hair and hats, which have prevailed. Your sweet features may be decked with smiles, but unless they be very young and rounded in outline, to brush the hair quite away from the brow gives an effect of age, illness or distress; it imparts a staring expression to the eyes, especially when likewise brought straight back without a part. Some very low foreheads or dark complexions can bear the stern look, if the nose be not sharp or the throat thin. The hair should always be parted in the middle, and brought down so as to pass over the ear. With many faces it is most graceful to cover the top of the ear about half an inch, and let it unite with the back hair so as not to leave a wide space uncovered behind the ear. The little frizzes, natural or otherwise, hanging over the eyes, are simply ridiculous. For two or three years there has been gradually growing into favor a frizzy and tangled style of hair. Perhaps it is because the quantity of false hair worn cannot be brushed as often as if it were real, but the effect is ugly, and not in character with a lady. The mode of pinching the front hair into little ripples is next to the frizzy thatch in giving a silly expression. Hair that waves naturally is graceful, but observe that it forms large and unequal ripples; the even, tight ones are of African derivation. Thus dark hair is least fitted for the crêpe mode. To say nothing of the conspicuous artifice, and probable weight and head, the amount of purchased material on heads has become a deformity. It has always been admissible to supply what might lack in look like a naturally good suit of hair; but these loads, which could never grow on any head, evince a want of sense and propriety.

If ladies studied character in dress they would greatly increase their admirers and friends. A young girl goes from shop to shop, purchasing whatever the dealers tell her is newest and most stylish. She may think one or two things somewhat extreme, but is told, "we la ways make it so," and she appears with more hair than head, a frightful disproportion to her throat and shoulders; a dress so elaborated as to destroy the flow which the drapery of a skirt ought to have, and to give the effect as if these bundles or parcels of silk hung about her waist and impeded an elastic and easy motion; further hindered by high-heeled shoes, which tend to pitch the figure forward. The caracature of the "Grecian Bend" has been so often enacted on our streets that we are accustomed to it.

Then the hats or bonnets being no shade or protection, and a frayed rag of black tied over the nose, little more, the girls look pert or bold. It needs a remarkable face to preserve the effect of a gentle, modest, lady-like expression, when dressed in these styles; and as these are most attractive qualities, do not blame the men for misjudging the girls who do their best to look stylish, piquant, and "different from what has been seen before." We infer that they have little dignity, or wish to be clad conveniently and appropriately; or that they have no true appreciation of grace and beauty. Ladies look upon every portion of your dress as the expression of character, with a due regard for the occasions of wearing it; and you will make some alterations that will bring you much admiration.

The Old Colony Sailors—Rearrest of Capt. Grindle.

Capt. GRINDLE, master of the ship *Old Colony*, was brought before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a civil suit instituted against him by RAYMOND RAU, a Spanish seaman, in the United States Circuit Court, for cruel and unusual punishment on the high seas—the damage being laid at $10,000. The prisoner was recently tried on the criminal charge, but the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty under the statute, but guilty of cruel and unusual punishment, and he was discharged. On Friday afternoon, by order of Judge BLATCHFORD, he was arrested by Deputy Marshal KEHOE, on the civil suit, just as he was preparing to leave the bay in the ship *St. Mark*. He was committed in default of $10,000 bail, E B. FABRI, of No. 26 East Thirty-third-street, becoming his surety. A second charge, of false imprisonment, the damages claimed being $10,000, was preferred against GRINDLE at the instance of RAU, and he was obliged to give bail for his appearance to answer this charge in a similar amount.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Female Education and Home Life.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The education of woman in its broadest and highest signification is assuming such prominence that it may justly rank among the most interesting topics of the day. Noble institutions of learning, especially designed for her benefit, are springing up around us, oftentimes munificently endowed. Thoughtful and learned men have given their time and influence for the cause, while innumerable books and essays on the subject are scattered broadcast o'er the land. Parents are zealously urging their daughters onward, and encouraging them by their support and interest to excel; and the girls, catching the inspiration, apply themselves diligently to their studies, graduate with honor and finally settle themselves (matrimonially) for life.

The possible future advantage of such an education as adapted to the relative wants of nine-tenths of our American women, has been to me for many years an unsatisfactory problem. I do not wish to be understood as undervaluing in the slightest degree the inestimable advantage of a thorough and liberal education, it is undoubtedly a great boon to its possessor, though in many cases, like those I have in mind, it is in after life but a Tantalus-dish from which can be gleaned but scanty nutriment. A certain class of women settle down after marriage into thrifty housekeepers, over-careful mothers, or plodding drudges; others are restless and dissatisfied at home, and seek enjoyment and pleasure in the whirl and excitement of fashionable life; others again, who may have more talent, possibly, or a greater amount of self-reliance, enter the public arena, mount the rostrum, and urge the ballot as the only salvation for coming woman; but there is another class who have imbibed in their youth certain fixed ideas regarding woman's sphere, and yet who find it difficult to wholly reconcile themselves to so circumscribed a limit, who cheerfully perform the various duties of wife and mother, fully recognizing the dignity and responsibility appertaining thereto, who have no aspirations for notoriety or questionable fame, other than consistent with their idea of true womanhood, and who are not as yet sufficiently influenced by the "isms" of the day as to reject the teachings of St. Paul or the doctrines of the Church; yet it must be confessed that many of this class, often those who are really educated and cultured women, have their hours of despondency and dissatisfaction, and a yearning for something higher; for such it requires more than Spartan fortitude to reconcile them with their lot, and, were it not for the firm reliance in an overruling Providence, might be tempted to rebel. It would be, perhaps, difficult to put into precise words the root of the trouble; but it is the utter stagnation (intellectually) of their lives of which they complain. The change from the congenial atmosphere of the home circle, where, accustomed to the society of a corps of intelligent brothers and sisters, the mental faculties have been stimulated, and the desire for knowledge fostered—the change, I say, to the monotonous routine of the modern housekeeper is paralyzing. If there was some intellectual incentive in connection with the duties of the "house-mother," they would be stimulated for greater exertion, and reap the satisfaction that years of previous study had prepared them for. They need the stimulus of encouragement, and that, I hold, they do not get.

Men are so absorbed, nowadays, by the complications and perplexities of the business world, that they bring home with them at night a preoccupied and wearied mind, and only ask by way of entertainment the undisputed possession of the favorite easy chair, the evening paper, and the inevitable cigar. A request for a bit of music, or an expressed interest in any other accomplishment, would so electrify the astonished wife that she would entertain serious fears for the sanity of her husband. It would be questionable taste, perhaps, for her to suggest to *paterfamilias* that he should raise the standard of conversation occasionally, drift into another channel, compressing business topics, stocks and the fluctuations of the money market within a reasonable limit. Men may blame themselves if in the generation to come women take to Wall-street or the Stock Exchange, for they are evidently going through a sort of preparatory training. I recently heard an eloquent divine remark in a delightfully-suggestive discourse that in the apathetic lives of many "the senses were actually starving for want of proper aliment." What wonder, then, if our women should degenerate into common place, uninteresting nonentities. DE TOCQUEVILLE says in his notes on America that "he found the girls charming, irresistable: the mothers worn out, *passé* at forty." Women have so long borne the imputation, that I put forth an extenuating plea. Man enwraps himself in his fancied superiority, but buries his light meanwhile beneath the ledger in the counting-room, often, alas! to an unfathomable depth; for one may live a lifetime in constant association without even discovering a glimmer.

In many households the wife is but a lay-figure, in which the indulgent husband may display his generosity, that an admiring multitude may gaze at with admiration and with envy; who feels his duty done if at each recurring anniversary the goddess is propitiated by some rare gift or costly jewel. All women are not to be gauged by the same measurement. There are wants which gold and silver cannot satisfy, and a timple word of encouragement, perhaps thoughtlessly withheld, would be of far more value than costly raiment or dazzling gems. Knowing, therefore, the education so dearly prized in its acquisition has been in many cases of so little practical benefit in after life, I have often puzzled my brain as to whether "inward satisfaction" alone were reward commensurate with so much labor; then comes the suggestion to those who are groping onward, that if they have vitality of mind sufficient to enable them to survive for any length of time this state (mentally) of semi-torpidity, they may renew the pleasures of their youth in participating in the intellectual pursuits and aspirations of their children.

A. E. P.

How Not to Do It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As near as I can remember, we were promised, when we got a Democratic State Government, that our City should be better governed, the Departments honestly administered, and taxes reduced. Now our citizens should occasionally stroll around and see how honorably our Democratic rulers act in the effort to reduce taxes. I have, for several days, been watching their noble efforts in one section of the [illegible] and our tax-payers would be greatly enlightened if they would go and do likewise. At the east side of the Battery, on Whitehall-street, some work is going on under the direction of the Park Commissioners. Having widened the street, the old pavement is being taken up and a new one laid. Now the men doing this are supposed to be laborers, but no three of them combined does a day's labor in twelve hours, yet they all three draw a full day's pay, and this is how an effort is made to reduce taxes. The *modus operandi* is wonderful. A great strapping "modern Greek" takes a hand-barrow and trundles it some fifteen or twenty feet, then halts; "Greek" Number 2, slowly and deliberately stoops and lifts one of the paving-stones, weighing twenty to twenty-five pounds, and gently lays it on the barrow. Numbers 1 and 2 then each breathe a heavy grunt. Next Number 1 proceeds to wheel his fearfully heavy load some twenty feet to where "Greek" Number 3 quietly awaits his arrival. Number 1 arrives and halts. Numbers 1 and 3 grunt. Number 3 removes the load from the barrow and lays it on the heap. Numbers 3 and 1 grunt. Number 1 then starts, exhausted, for another load. And so it goes all day. And there is a so-called foreman to see that these fellows do an honest day's work, who certifies they are all right, and they get their money. For what? Not for labor, but simply because they are good "Dimmycrats" and voters. These are the class of fellows who "strike for higher wages," for "eight hours labor," against "Chinese labor," &c. They who do not do one honest day's labor in four; they who do not in six days do as much real labor as any of our active merchants do in one; they, the labor of two of whom is not equal to that of one of the "heathen Chinee" whom they despise; they, forsooth, complaining and grumbling, when if they had their deserts, they would find they would have to work, not loaf, for a living. An influx of about ten thousand of the Chinese whom they despise would cause a change, and they will come some day, sooner or later, and the sooner the better. Our honest "Dimmycratic" rulers will no doubt object, for their principle is to steal as much as possible, and if the people saw our public work done quickly by honest Chinese laborers, they would well know the rulers could not charge such scandalously high bills as now, and the rulers would have to be content with smaller stealings. Hence their opposition. Yours truly, S.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 5, 1871.

The New Jury Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your valued columns, to call public attention to some of the evils permitted to exist in the administration of the new Jury law as it affects the rights of our citizens. Like many others who are called under it to pass upon the disputes of our neighbors, I am a poor man, dependent for the support of a large family upon my business, which always suffers materially by my enforced absence.

Within the past month it was my fortune to be drawn as a juror in a panel of seventy-five jurors for the present term of a Court which shall be nameless here, as it is immaterial to the question in which, so far as I can learn, *all* the Courts are alike involved. In due course I obeyed the summons, as did likewise a baker's dozen of the panel. The rest were *non est*. They were verbally fined $50 each on the first day, and that is the last we, who complied with the mandate of the Court, know of them. We *do* know, however, that the non-enforcement of the first section of the Jury law works rank injustice to those who, regardless of or setting aside their individual interests, comply in good faith with its requirements and put in an appearance, which, I am informed fifty per cent. of every panel never do.

Of course where a large panel are called, and a fair portion respond, the service is not so arduous, because it is divided between a larger number, and gives all a fair chance of attending at intervals to their own, to them, important material concerns. But where scarce a dozen jurors respond to the summons, it affords no chance of any division of the labors of the term, and I beg of you to urge upon the Courts, with your usual ability and impartiality, a strict enforcement of the new Jury law, so far as the production in Court of the entire panel, either in person or by proxy, even if it becomes necessary to exert the force of the Sheriff's entire *possé* to accomplish it.

A READER.

Our Rulers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As it has now become the fashion in the Southern States for the moneyed men and wealthy institutions in the large cities to hold meetings and repudiate the acts of their Legislatures which concern taxation and the increase of their State debts, will not the citizens of this City and State soon be compelled to follow their example? Would it not be a means of stopping the present plundering system if the Chamber of Commerce, the savings banks, insurance companies, and other wealthy corporations, should meet and resolve that they would consider all calls for new loans, hereafter, by the City or State, as illegal, and all pledges of State, County and City, as null and of no value, and that they would resist the issue of such loans by every means in their power, by endeavoring to prevent the payment of any interest or principal, and of all taxes levied for these purposes, unless the financial condition of the State was published, according to the requirements of the law, by the Controller? Is it not in the power of the people who pay the taxes to come forward and put a stop to these high-handed measures of the Ring, or are we to go on having our debt steadily increase? The Ring cannot afford to buy up all the moneyed men by diminishing their taxes, for in that case they would soon come to grief. Have we not enough men among us who can withstand their favors and come out as you do with all their influence, power and ability, and stop the plundering which is now transacted openly, unblushingly, and with such effrontery that one is almost persuaded to believe that it is a sovereign right of BOSS TWEED, SWEENY & Co. to do as they please with our property?

VIGILANCE.

"Never too Late to Mend."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During the last Winter I have read in your paper, various letters on matrimony, *pro* and *con*. I have no intention of entering into the argument, but merely wish to give my experience of the last few months, leaving it to your readers to decide which side of the question that experience favors.

I had fondly imagined, until within a few months, that I was living the life of a "gay young bachelor." I lived at home, had my own rooms, my own friends to visit me, &c. My rooms were always in perfect order. The articles which I arranged on the carpet, as is the habit of the "lords of creation," were found when I wanted them, in their proper places. When I wished to retire, I found the bed-clothes turned down and my *robe-de-nuit* laid on the outside of the bed. I thought this nothing but what every bachelor was accustomed to. I forgot that there was a certain dear, good girl in the house whom I called Sis, who might have something to do with all this, who, while standing in the relation of a sister, fulfilled many of the duties of a wife. I have found out my mistake.

I have left home and become a bachelor in earnest, but not a gay one: O! no. I live in chambers, and take my meals anywhere. I made an arrangement with the landlady to have my breakfast, which always consists of a roll and coffee, served in my room. I receive every morning a dark looking mixture, which I am told is coffee. It does not taste at all like what I have been accustomed to drinking as coffee. Either I have been deceived all my life or the landlady is playing sharp with me. The latter supposition is not to be entertained for a moment. I mentioned the subject to a married friend, and she advised me to get a wife. I indignantly answered, "never."

One morning I donned a clean shirt, and found a button off. What was to be done? Call the chamber-maid? Modesty forbade; besides, she was old and plain. I remembered that Sis told me, when I left home, if I wished any buttons put on I would find the necessary implements in a certain box. I hunted up the box, and found it contained numerous little wooden reels, wound with various colored strings, a box of buttons and a little cloth book, the leaves of which were stuck full of minute steel skewers, with very sharp points and a hole in one end. But they were so small I could scarcely get hold of them. I selected the largest, and having strung it and picked out a button like the others on my shirt, settled down to my task. I found great difficulty in getting the skewer through the button. I finally succeeded, but split the button. I selected a smaller skewer, and having strung it, after repeated efforts, try again to fasten on the button. The first effort is a great success, but the second sends the point of the skewer half an inch into my finger. After nursing the injured member a while, I made another start. The cloth was very thick, and I found great difficulty in getting the skewer through. I push, and am rewarded by burrying the head of the skewer string and all in the propelling finger. At last, after many trials and tribulations, the button was on, and I put on the garment. Alas! the button was on the wrong side, and on the front plait was a large red spot. I had shed my blood in vain, and cast aside the unlucky shirt. At home the buttons were never off. I wonder if Sis had anything to do with this.

I seek my friend for advice, and am told I must have a thimble. I at once bought a thimble, and soon made an attempt to use it. I put the thimble as directed on my middle finger, and started. How is this? I push the skewer with my first finger. I must have made a mistake, and was told to put the thimble on the first finger. I changed it, and wonderful to tell, I now pushed the skewer with the middle finger. Somehow I could not manage both skewer and thimble with the same finger. Each required the undivided attention of a separate finger. I reported to my friend the failure of the thimble movement, and again was advised to take a wife. This time I said "No" meekly, and without indignation.

I say nothing of the disappearance of my silver, the breaking of my cut-glass and the hiding of my slippers by the foreign lady who has charge of my chambers, although, in the latter accomplishment, she is a prodigy, contriving a new hiding-place every day. These are trifles. One morning I awoke with a raging headache. A fiend in female form entered to build the fire. She tumbled over a chair, performed a tattoo upon the blower, dropped the coal-hod, and made all the noise possible. Because I had a headache, I suppose. She left the shades up, and the sun poured in. My head burned and throbbed. I had severe headaches at home, but they did not seem like this. The shades were drawn, and a light figure moved across the floor with noiseless tread. Gentle hands bathed my head with cologne, and laid cool clothes on my throbbing temples. No upsetting of chairs and devil's tattoos. But Sis is not like most girls. If I tell my friend of my trouble I know what her advice will be, "Get a wife." I wonder if a wife would do as Sis used to. If I thought so—indeed I don't think I would much longer sign myself

A BACHELOR FORLORN.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A circular issued by President THIERS states that the *gendarmerie* had carried the insurgent position at Courbevoie, and the Government troops had carried the bridge at Neuilly. The losses of the insurgents are represented as immense. Paris has provisions for only two days, and the collapse of the insurrection cannot be long delayed. Later dispatches state that the fighting was terrible, and the rain of shells from the Versailles batteries compelled the Nationals to abandon their mitrailleuses. The musketry was also severe and constant. Crowds of women and children exposed themselves near the Arch of Triumph to witness the progress of the struggle. The Nationals were concentrating near the Place Vendome, and were placing artillery in the court-yard of the Palais Royal. The public mind appears to be greatly embittered against the Versailles Government. Yesterday's advices from Paris state that Gen. DOMBROSKI has succeeded BERGERET in the command of the National Guards. The Nationals remained in their positions at Neuilly Bridge all of Friday night. The entire Versailles army is under the command of Marshal MCMAHON, and he has divided the forces into four divisions, Gen. VINOY's being held in reserve. The other three corps have been ordered into active service under Gens. L'ADMIRAULT, CISSEY, and DUBARAIL. President had demanded the power of appointing some of the Mayors throughout France, in opposition to the vote of the Assembly. The small-pox was prevalent at Dieppe.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Assembly, yesterday, on motion of Mr. FIELDS, the committee appointed to investigate the difficulty between Messrs. IRVING and WEED, were given power to summon witnesses and proper time for their investigations. A large number of minor bills were then passed. Mr. FIELDS, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report on the proposition to refund money paid by drafted men for substitutes, which was that the subject ought to be presented to the people before legislative action was taken. The sum required would be $135,010,500. The matter was laid on the table for the minority report, and the Assembly adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL.

Recent advices from Central and South America state that Commander SELFRIDGE reports the route of the Tehuantepec Canal to only involve a cutting of twenty-three miles to connect the Atrato and Fuego Rivers. The national mail had been robbed of $500,000 in gold in the United States of Colombia. The news from the other republics is unimportant. Two earthquakes had occurred in Boyaca. A revolution was threatening in Brazil.

Dr. S. D. BROOKS, the well-known Superintendent of the New-York Juvenile Asylum for the past thirteen years, has resigned, and accepted a more important position in the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. The distillery of GRAFF, ROUNN & Co., was totally destroyed in Chicago yesterday morning. Loss $75,000; insurance unknown.

A resident of Chicago, named P. A. LEONARD, shot and instantly killed Dr. S. E. SCANLAND on Friday evening. The cause was domestic trouble.

On Monday Gen. BUTLER is expected to present an amnesty bill to Congress, which proposes to remove the disabilities from all persons engaged in the rebellion excepting three classes, namely, those who held diplomatic or judicial positions under the United States Government before the war; members of Congress, and officers of the army and navy who left the service to join the rebellion.

Senator SPRAGUE, in behalf of the State of Rhode Island, yesterday afternoon formally turned over to the Congressional Committee on Public Buildings, the statue of ROGER WILLIAMS, which, some days ago, was placed in the old Hall of Representatives at the Capitol. The unvailing of the statue was not attended with any formal ceremony, although quite a large number of Senators and Representatives were present.

The losses by the fire at Albany on Friday amount to $75,000, and the insurance to $47,000.

The tug *S. R. Watson*, at Chicago, was accidentally upset yesterday by mismanagement of a tow-line, when the vessel sank to the bottom with all on board, viz.: Capt. GREEN, two of the crew, LEWIS GARRITY and PATRICK MALLERS, and the mailing clerk, LEWIS JOHNSON, for many years on the Chicago *Evening Journal*, and part owner of the tug. Two other men on board were rescued.

A train was thrown from the track on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad at Readsville, Mass., yesterday, and several persons were severely injured.

St. Bridget's Catholic Church, in Pittsburg, Penn., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $40,000; insurance $15,000 in home companies. The fire also destroyed a portion of the central wing of the Eleventh Ward school, the loss on which is $20,000; fully insured.

The schooner *H. G. Cleveland* arrived at Oswego, yesterday morning, from Toledo, with a cargo of corn, being the first arrival through the Welland Canal this season. The Sault St. Marie Canal will be open for navigation May 6.

The subscriptions to the national loan, yesterday amounted to $509,000.

EDWARD THORN, MICHAEL TRIMBLER and WM. H. WEBB, alias Buck, convicted in Philadelphia of rape committed upon MARIETTA HERSCHBERGER, were sentenced yesterday to pay a fine of $1,000 and fifteen years in the Penitentiary each.

The riot among the coal-miners at Scranton, Penn., is said to have been greatly exaggerated, and the excitement has in a great measure subsided.

There was a terrific thunder-storm down in Maine on Friday night.

E. H. ROLLINS was yesterday chosen Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad at Boston.

GEORGE H. OSBORNE, first mate, washed overboard from the schooner *Hero*, now at Halifax, is supposed to have been the missing Earl of ABERDEEN.

The offices of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad are to be removed from Indianapolis to Cincinnati on Monday next.

JAMES LYNCH, an old and much-respected citizen of Salina, in this State, died, on Friday, at the age of eighty-seven years.

The drug-store of Messrs. HARLESS & Co., in St. Louis, was damaged to the extent of about $10,000 on Friday night. The hardware-store of SCHMIEDING & Co. was also damaged to the extent of $2,000.

Several of the old Russian trading posts of Alaska have been purchased by a San Francisco firm.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS will deliver his long-looked-for lecture, at Cincinnati, the 27th inst.

The Revolt of the Communists.

The party of order is slowly but surely advancing toward supremacy in Paris. The Reds have fought as they have never done before, but then they have had the advantage never previously possessed, of having at their command forts, intrenchments and munitions of war. Bloody as the contest has been up till this point, a still bloodier chapter is in reserve, when the battle comes to be waged in the streets and the rebels, driven to bay, fight behind the barricades and pick off their assailants from the shelter of the many-floored dwellings of the capital. The brief horrors of this convulsive revolt have already exceeded the long-deferred agony of the siege. Then, the scene of warfare was placed miles beyond the view of the wives and mothers who saw their sons and husbands go out to fight the Prussians outside of the forts of Paris. But now, the southern forts only, lying close to the inner rampart, are garrisoned by the Nationals, and Valerien, the mighty citadel of the western *enciente*, points its terrible ordnance against Paris, and aids in the slaughter of her sons. Then also, the brunt of the sorties was borne by the regular troops, who were mostly provincials, and the citizen soldiers of the Capital were left to do garrison duty around the ramparts, and to guard the gates. But now, every man who fights under the red flag of the Commune has some heart in Paris that beats anxiously for his safety, and agonized women and children standing near the Arch of Triumph could see, at a distance of a mile and a half, the obstinately-disputed conflict that raged on Thursday around the barricade at the Bridge of Neuilly, where brothers were dyeing their hands in brothers' blood. The great avenue that skirts the northern border of the Bois de Boulogne is now occupied by Government troops, and from their hard-won position at the *Porte Maillot* they are preparing to force their way into the city.

One concession the Communists may at least boast of having extorted from the Conservative majority of national representatives at Versailles—the election by the people of a certain proportion of Mayors. The Commune, as we have before noted, is the unit of the administrative system of France, and its head—the Mayor—has been hitherto appointed either directly by the national Government, or indirectly, by one of its nominees—the Prefect of the Department. The agreement by the National Assembly to vest the election of the Mayor of all towns of 20,000 inhabitants and under, in the people, will altogether abolish the appointing powers of the Prefects, and partially intrench upon those exercised by the Minister of the Interior. In standing out against the further extension of the privilege, M. THIERS has emphasized his profound distrust of the democracy of the large cities, and has given his decided adhesion to a republic, resting upon universal suffrage, but tempered by the imperial prerogative of the Central Government. It is impossible for the most charitable observer to assume that the insurgent Nationals have spilt their blood for constitutional questions like this. If they have struck for one thing more than another, it is for perpetual pay. But the refusal of the provincial representatives to grant so obvious a republican power as the popular election of Mayors will, nevertheless, remain a standing grievance for demagogues to make the most of, and will help to perpetuate the existing antagonism of interest and opinion between Frenchmen who live in cities and Frenchmen who cultivate the soil. To the hate of all things German, Paris will thus have added the hate of provincial domination, and it is simply a question of greater or less national cohesion, of less or more liberal progress, whether the latter hatred shall first break out again in the form of revolt, or the former under the guise of international war.

The Snob's Own Record.

In a recent number we called attention to the cheap nastiness of those so-called "Sunday papers" which disgrace Metropolitan journalism, and thrive on slander and obscenity as unclean animals fatten on carrion. There is another class of publications in New-York not so wicked as these, but quite as worthless, and scarcely less offensive to every person of decent taste. Time was when the amiable lacqueys who do the "fashionable intelligence"—whose business and delight it is to describe for their less fortunate neighbors the dresses and the dinners of the great—were content with an occasional part of a column in some of the tea-and-toast journals of namby-pambyism wherein to set forth these glad tidings. There they were wont to indulge in idiotic raptures over the latest fashions in round hats and rosettes; to expatiate on the splendors of young Mr. Rattlebrains' imported drag, or Lord Simpleton's new overcoat; to discuss the momentous question of the propriety of wearing crush hats in the street, and to hold high debate over the merits of the Boston dip. To these artless chronicles we have turned whenever we desired to know the weight and number of the spoons at Mrs. Buggins' last great entertainment, or to solve the agonizing doubt as to when Mr. Snobling of Fifth-avenue might be expected home from his shooting excursion. They were harmless in their mild stupidity, these genteel purveyors of kitchen tattle, so long as they adhered to the moderation which marked their earlier efforts.

But of late, whether because of a growing taste in the public for these contemptible details of fashionable life, or of a fatal ambition in the ministers to this curiosity, they have enlarged the sphere of their operations. Nothing less than an entire paper will now content them, and so we have at least half a dozen journals devoted to the circulation of the inanest and silliest gabble about the most trifling things. But this is not what we especially complain of. Perhaps, on the whole, there are advantages in this concentration of twaddle; it is easier to avoid it. And so long as these ambitious shopmen and amateur flunkeys confined their efforts to disquisitions on boots and buttons, or to vulgar homilies on pantaloons and neck-ties, they retained for their inanities a certain measure of toleration. People of any sense might find this sort of reading matter thin and unsubstantial, but they were not obliged to read, and to a large portion of the community the literature of the tailor-shop and the footboard brought a harmless gratification. Even when these ingenuous Jenkinses began prying into the privacy of domestic life to such an extent that it soon became impossible for a lady to give a party, or for a gentleman to receive his friends at dinner, without having the guests and the dresses, the diamonds and the wines, duly labeled and catalogued in the columns of "The Social Spy," we were still content to suffer in silence. To many people this sort of cheap notoriety had a certain attraction; to the rest it brought an annoyance tempered by philosophical resignation. But when these society journals, emboldened by sufferance, venture on the impertinence which now constitutes their chief attraction—of parading in their columns the names, the descriptions and the movements, of young ladies in private life, with whatever embellishments of fact or fiction a coarse and reckless fancy might suggest—they cease to be merely contemptible, and provoke just indignation.

We have grown by degrees so used to this sort of insolence that most people do not at once realize its shamelessness. To any young woman of delicacy and modesty, it must be extremely unpleasant to be thus brought into unsought and unwelcome publicity at the whim of a vulgar and unscrupulous snob, for the amusement of other snobs as vulgar and possibly as unscrupulous as himself. Still less agreeable is it for a father or a brother to reflect that the names of the women dearest to him are thus exposed to be bandied about in coffee-room or club, coupled with those refined jests which our gilded youth delight in. We have known of instances where ladies have been frightened into recognizing and receiving these contemptible persecutors, through dread of the annoying reports which it would be in their power to publish about them. There are other instances, we are sorry to say, in which "ladies" send accounts of their lively parties to these tattlers, and pay for their insertion in the paper. People who desire this kind of notoriety are welcome to it—it only reveals their true character. But it is an outrage to drag the names of ladies into public journals without even going through the form of asking the consent of the victims. "Personal journalism" is reaching a curious state of development in these days.

A Pioneer of Cheap Literature.

Between the Great Britain of 1832 and that of 1871, there is an interval of liberal progress nearly as wide as that which separates the latter from the Austria of today. The motive power, in what is unquestionably a political revolution, has mainly been cheap newspapers and periodicals. To us, who have developed a free Press under conditions eminently favorable to its existence, it is difficult to realize the struggle through which the founders of a popular literature had to pass in the United Kingdom. One by one the first true educators of the British people are passing away, and their successors, who are reaping the fruits of their long years of discouraging toil, are men of another mould, and of lives far less eventful. The mournful coincidence of the almost simultaneous death of two of the brothers CHAMBERS severs another of the few remaining links that connect the prolific cheap literature of contemporary England with the scanty productions of a past generation. ROBERT CHAMBERS was a type of man not altogether extinct in Scotland, but one which can never be developed under similar circumstances. He found the literature of his country's peasantry consisting of the Bible, sundry volumes of Calvanistic divinity, the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and the *Cottagers of Glenburne*, with the possible addition of BURNS and ALLAN RAMSEY. He left it enriched by many a goodly volume of useful and entertaining literature, and helped to make his family name a household word with every man, woman, and child capable of reading a book in the British Islands. Like almost every truly great Scotchman, he had emancipated himself from the somewhat narrow doctrinal formulas of the dominant creed. But the native ingrained sense of moral responsibility never left him, and he loved to see his countrymen with broader views and more catholic sympathies in virtue of his labors, and he has gone to his rest honored by every friend of popular education wherever the English tongue is spoken.

Thirty-nine years ago, *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* was a marvel and a portent on the literary horizon. The political ferment of the time had prepared the conservative mind of Great Britain for many strange events, but that any man should deliberately attempt to bring down the results of the highest culture and the most refined taste to the level of popular intelligence, was probably looked upon as a more revolutionary enterprise than even the programme of the Chartists. The fertile brain that initiated that bold experiment continued its unwearied labor, till it passed, the other day, into a higher sphere of activity. The by-walks of history, the researches of geology, spelling-books for the intellect of the child, dictionaries and encyclopædias for the mature study of the men, were brought out either under his immediate supervision, or formed the direct issue of his pen. He ransacked tradition, and all the riper conclusions of all the civilizations, for materials with which to instruct the popular mind. He had an abiding faith in the intellectual capacity of the day-laborer and the busy middle class, and they rewarded him with cordial appreciation and profitable support. Many have followed in the track which he and his shrewd and industrious elder brother marked out. None have pursued it with more conscientious devotion or more high-toned principle. ROBERT's younger brother died from the shock received from the news of his death. Many grateful hearts will regret his loss with feelings, if less poignant, at least as sincere.

Our Streets.

Perhaps in no paved city of the civilized world is inconvenience from muddy streets so excessive as in New-York. Pedestrians wade nearly to the knees at times in the odious mixture that accumulates in our thoroughfares. Men's trousers and women's skirts are ruined by it, neat boots are spoiled before their time, even coats and upper garments are splashed and bemired with the horrible slush flung profusely through the air by hoofs and wheels. After a long period of tribulation, a period when everybody goes about daubed with the mysterious compost which all shrink from with terror and none can escape, there appears some promise of relief. The bright sun shines forth, the shrewd, drying wind sweeps through the City, and the muddy nuisance is abated. The immense collections of dirt which have troubled us so long are deprived of their moisture, and first become glutinous and then pulverized. The processes are gone through with much celerity. Enchanted to find ourselves no longer reeking with the muck of the kennel, our spirits rise with hope. We look forward with trusting simplicity to a time of comparative comfort. Vain delusion! Too soon we awake to the true state of the case. We have escaped from Scylla, but only to rush upon Charybdis. With scarcely the intermission of a day, the same dreadful compound that lately assailed our feet and legs now attacks our eyes and ears and organs of respiration. The air is full of the horrible stuff, dancing and spinning, and penetrating in every direction. We are blinded, and choked, and nauseated by it. Our parlors, and chambers, and offices are invaded by it. Our clothes are ruined and our food is peppered by it. Borne on winds with which it is in conspiracy, to be whirled toward all points of the compass at once, no place is sacred from its intrusion—no article can be preserved from its contact. Formerly we, at all events, kept it down and trampled it under our feet; but now it almost does the same by us, for certainly we could not well be more absolutely at its mercy.

Now, the imperfect cleaning of the streets is, of course, an acknowleged evil, and one of the many that our beautiful system of local misgovernment permits to exist. In this water-shed of a City, with great rivers on either side, the extent of this evil is simply inexcusable. That vast piles of fat manure, which might enrich to luxuriant fertility the whole surrounding country, should thus be allowed to grow up, making greasy swamps in wet weather and pestiferous dust-clouds in dry, is an absurdity. But even were the attention paid to the matter as conscientious and regular as it might be, there would still practically exist, under our present system of locomotion, much inconvenience from this cause. Lungs, and eyes, and garments, and furniture would still be impaired by it, and the trouble would always tend to get worse. The reason is that population increases and travel increases, and thus the great occasion of accumulating dirt must also increase. That occasion, of course, is the refuse left upon the streets. All other causes put together, the sweepings of stores or dwellings included, do not constitute so large a proportion of street filth as this. The fact has often been shown by analysis, and people like Prof. TYNDALL have often commented upon it. Really clean and economical roads, as a writer in the *Engineering Journal* has of late declared, cannot be had in a great City like this until horse power is superseded; and some may say that this is equivalent to the statement that such roads cannot be had at all. Such a conclusion, however, would be hasty and premature.

The relief of New-York will come, not from the widening of streets alone, or the more equal distribution of business in different localities, but from an underground railway. When a fair proportion of the present swollen travel can be thus directed, much of the inconvenience of mud and dust can obviously be avoided.

Prison Reform.

It is generally admitted that our State Prisons, under the present system of management, are failures, both from a financial and reformatory point of view. In theory, the criminal is not imprisoned so much for punishment as for reformation. In practice, the reformatory idea is lost sight of, and prison discipline is administered as punishment only. The reason for this is that our prisons are politically managed. Official positions in them under the present Constitution are regarded as party spoils, and are so awarded. Men are appointed to fill positions, from that of agent and warden down to guard, without any regard to fitness, but solely as a reward for political services.

The attention of the Prison Association was called to this evil several years ago, and the members tried to devise a remedy. None was possible without amending the Constitution. A committee of the Association, appointed for that purpose, submitted to the Constitutional Convention of 1867 a carefully-considered amendment, which was calculated, as the framers expressed it, "to take the prisons out of politics." This amendment, which failed to be adopted by the people because it was complicated with other matters, was the same in substance as the concurrent resolution that passed the Senate several days since. It provides for the appointment by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Board of five managers, to hold office ten years, who shall have the care and superintendence of the prisons, and shall perform such duties with regard to county jails as the Legislature may direct. They are to appoint the warden, physician, chaplain and clerk of each prison, and have power to remove them after an opportunity has been given the officer to be heard in his defense. The managers are to be so classified that the term of one person so appointed shall expire every two years for the first ten years. The officers of the several prisons are to be appointed by the Warden thereof, and be removable at his pleasure. Managers may be removed by the Governor for misconduct, incompetency or neglect of duty, after opportunity has been given them to be heard on written charges. The amendment is to take effect on the first day of January next after its adoption.

This amendment, the result of years of careful study and experience, will, if adopted, work a radical and salutary change in prison management. Fitness for the position will then be the test for office, and competence and faithfulness in the discharge of duty will insure permanence of position. It is but necessary to apply to our prisons the ordinary rules of business to see the need of a change. No business can be or is successfully carried on where the responsible manager is frequently changed, or where servants are discharged without good and sufficient reason, such as incompetency or misconduct. The amendment is in the nature of civil service reform, and every argument advanced in favor of that reform recommends this change also. The present system is bad for the State, bad for the officer, and bad for the convict. Under it men are appointed to responsible positions whose only qualification is service rendered their party. Many of them possess qualifications for the position, but they no sooner become acquainted with its duties, and are of value to the State, than a political change takes place, and they are removed to make room for others, who, in turn, are changed again. Knowing that they are appointed as a reward for services rendered, and subject to removal when their party loses favor, the officers do not, in many instances, strive to become familiar with their duties. Incompetency and neglect of duty are offset by the fact that the officer is an influential man in his ward, and is always on hand at caucuses and elections. This evil, and many others of a like nature, the amendment proposed by the concurrent resolution will remedy.

MINOR TOPICS.

Friday's accounts of the miners' riots at Scranton turn out, fortunately, to have been somewhat exaggerated. There is, as yet, no evidence of death having resulted from the wounds received by the men who had made themselves obnoxious to the strikers. The violence used by the mob was, nevertheless, murderous in its intent, and it is by the merest chance that the results have not been more fatal. A section of the Workmen's Benevolent Association had a meeting, yesterday, at St. Cloud, and passed sundry resolutions. We look in vain among them to find the sweeping censure of the acts of the Scranton men which they owed it to their own professions to give. As an association they deny having encouraged outrage or stimulated violence, but they nevertheless give both their implicit approval by abstaining from condemning the late exhibition of mob law by a number of their members.

The *World* yesterday meaned once more over the fact that the TIMES will persist in exposing the Tammany faction. Will our readers take the trouble to peruse the following short extract:

> "Can this island be the culminating point of the enterprise, the culture, the wealth, and the power of the continent, yet its people be incapable to shake off the rule of the dozen sordid men of selfish hearts and narrow brains *who have plundered us of millions yearly*, obstructed our material growth, *made our markets, our wharves and piers and streets, monuments of their rapacity*, OUR ELECTIONS A FARCE, *and now have put up judges in our very Court-houses to sell injustice for a price!*"

This is not from the TIMES—it is from the *World* of last Spring. And yet, after taking back all its unpleasant criticisms, and eating humble pie as it is now doing, it was refused its little bill of $40,000 the other day, and was obliged to sue the City for it, and after all didn't get the money.

No extenuation has been attempted, even by the most partial narrators, of the ruffianly assault made by Assemblyman IRVING, of New-York, upon Mr. SMITH M. WEED, of Clinton. The country Democrats are greatly and justly excited over this attempt to subject them to the mob rule of the elect of City groggeries. Unless the Assembly is content to sink to the level of a New-York Ward meeting, it must teach the bruisers and shoulder-hitters who are counted in to misrepresent us, that though they must be tolerated as legislators, they can be expelled when the natural ruffian gets the better of the thin conventionalities of Albany. When, as in IRVING's case, the cowardice of a hulking bully is superadded to the manners of a rowdy, it is time that even the New-York Legislature rid itself of the stain of his presence.

The movement in Missouri, headed by Senator SCHURZ and B. GRATZ BROWN, was, in the beginning, styled "Liberal Republicanism." Not content with trying to influence the action of their party in a certain direction, and winning, by force of reason, Republicans to the support of their ideas of amnesty and other measures, these gentlemen fraternized with Democrats, and succeeded in electing a bolting State ticket, of which Gov. BROWN was the head. The first awakening to the true condition of affairs occurred when FRANK BLAIR was chosen United States Senator, by a Legislature elected by the fusion of liberal Republicans with Democrats. Now the end is reached, and we have Democratic triumphs in nearly all the municipal elections held in Missouri. St. Louis elects a Democratic Mayor for the first time in ten years. The Democratic Party has been strengthened by the ill-advised action of Gov. BROWN and Senator SCHURZ. The result of their experiment at working reforms outside of the party, and by Democratic alliances, will, it is to be hoped, deter others from making mistakes of a similar nature.

Today is the sixth anniversary of the surrender of Gen. LEE and the Army of Northern Virginia. One of the participators in the historical interview at Appomatox Court-house has gone to his rest; the other remains to see the nation whom he did so much to rescue from dissolution, advancing peacefully under his Administration on a great career of progress. On April 9, 1865, the praise of the chivalrous courtesy of Gen. GRANT was in every one's mouth, and even extorted the admiration of his enemies. As a lesson for the anniversary of a more memorable Sunday, we commend this thought to all good citizens: Shall the man who bore success so meekly then be denied now the same measure of fairness and courtesy that he so brilliantly illustrated in the crisis of his country's fate?

The Utica *Morning Herald* asks and answers the question: "What is modern Democracy?" The various acts passed by the present Democratic Legislature, in obedience to the dictation of "Boss" TWEED, the amending of the Registry law in violation of an express agreement, and of the License law, by which the "Registry law being practically abolished, free rum' is let loose to do its legitimate work in flooding the polls with aliens and repeaters"—the Tax Levy by which the "Ring" may extort millions from the tax-payers of New-York City "to add to the vast sums which are being accumulated to subvert popular government," the first trial of which was made at the late election in Connecticut—the consolidation of the City debt for the purpose of covering up the frauds of Controller CONNOLLY—the Croton Water bill—the alliance of the Tammany and Erie Rings—these are the points dwelt upon by the writer in his able article. He sums up by saying that the modern Democracy means "vast schemes of robbery and plunder organised for the future; gigantic frauds to be covered up; degradation of the masses studiously contemplated and in part accomplished; bribery and corruption on a national scale, and finally, if not checked and thwarted, to result in the overthrow of free institutions." Every person who looks at the acts of the Democratic Party, and judges them without prejudice, will be compelled to admit the indictment to be a just one.

WASHINGTON.

Congress to Wind Up the Session With the Kuklux Bill—Determined Scramble for a Vacant Office—The Statue of Roger Williams—Weekly Treasury Statement—Serenade of Senator Morton—Interesting Political Speeches.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus today and decided to put through the Kuklux bill, which will be reported on Monday morning by the Senate Judiciary Committee, so as to enable Congress to adjourn on Thursday, and a resolution to that effect will no doubt be sent to the House on Monday. The anxiety to get away is very great.

Neither House of Congress was in session today, the Senate having, while in Executive Session yesterday, passed a resolution to adjourn over till Monday. This was not generally known last night, or this morning either, and several Senators who were not present during the Executive Session went to the Capitol at the usual time only to find the Chamber deserted. Congress met, however, though not in the manner prescribed by the rules, at the various Departments, where, doubtless, the business transacted was equally free from rule as the meeting.

SCRAMBLE FOR A VACANT OFFICE.

Judge NEWCMOB, of Indiana, having resigned the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to which he had just been confirmed by the Senate without qualifying for the position, a lot of would-be Assistant Secretaries has sprung up, sufficient, if there were some method of preserving them, to fill the position for a thousand years to come. There are so many of them that the Secretary don't know what to do. When he returns next week from Ohio and decides who shall be nominated, there will be a large addition to the ranks of the disappointed men, and some will be ex-members of the last Congress. The Secretary is expected home next Wednesday.

STATUE OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

The hideous old canvas that has covered the beautiful statue of ROGER WILLIAMS was removed today, by the request of Senator SPRAGUE. It was expected that the unvailing would be accompanied by some speeches and appropriate ceremonies, but the members of the Joint Committee to which its reception was referred have not been appointed from the House, and it was desired that both Houses should unite in whatever was done. The approaching end of the session, and the indifference of Congress to turn aside from the business it has marked out, rendered any attempt at interesting formalities liable to failure; so the formal speeches of presentation will not be made till next Winter. A brief notice and description of the work, it will be remembered, were given in these dispatches some weeks since.

SUFFRAGE AMONG THE CLERKS.

Recently an effort has been made in the Interior Department to ascertain the voting residence of the clerks, and when they last exercised the inalienable right. A very large number were found who had not voted for many years; many not since 1860, and some not since 1836 or 1840. The number thus careless of their birthright is in the neighborhood of 200, and it may be supposed that they will now joyfully accept the first occasion to vote the Republican ticket.

THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICER.

A. H. LAFLIN, Esq., the new Naval Officer of New-York, received his commission today, and left for New-York to-night to assume his official duties.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following statement covers transactions of the past week:

Receipts of fractional currency	$628,000
Shipments of notes	3,442,619
Shipments of fractional currency	542,153
Held as security for national bank circulation	355,152,450
Held for public deposits	15,833,500
National bank currency outstanding	313,625,631
National gold bank notes in circulation	307,500
Fractional currency destroyed and redeemed	770,000
Internal revenue receipts today	348,064
For the fiscal year to date	114,598,077

It is estimated that the receipts from internal revenue sources for the present fiscal year will foot up $145,000,000. During this fiscal year part of the old law was in effect to Aug. 1, part to Oct. 1, and special taxes to May 1. It is estimated that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the receipts under the present law will reach about $126,500,000.

SERENADE OF SENATOR MORTON.

Senator MORTON, of Indiana, was serenaded to-night at the National Hotel by citizens of his State, now sojourning in Washington. President GRANT and Vice-President COLFAX, together with the Republican members of Congress from Indiana, occupied seats in the balcony, and a large crowd assembled in front of the hotel. Gen. SHANKS, in a few laudatory remarks, introduced Senator MORTON, who was received with long-continued cheering, and made a speech having reference to the approaching Presidential campaign.

He said the Southern people are committed to slavery, because they have declared that slavery was wrongly and illegally abolished. The third result of such a triumph would be the disfranchisement of the colored people, taking from them the right of suffrage. They would be able to disfranchise the colored man in sixty days. They would do it now were it not that the Government is in the hands of Republicans. They having the military power, would drive the colored men from the polls, or vote their disfranchisement. If not, they would reduce them to slavery or to serfdom. What were to be the issues in 1872? It was said in the Senate that the Reconstruction acts are of no more effect than if passed by a mob or a town meeting, and that the amendments are fraudulent. The Democrats have never accepted these amendments with the exception here and there of a newspaper, like the New-York *World*, which is wiser than most of its friends. The Democratic Party North and South are unanimous against suffrage and civil rights to the colored people.

The fourth point is, shall Republicans in the South live in peace and be protected in life, liberty and property? This is a great question. They are struggling for this protection today. The Democrats say they are against national banks, yet they would not restore the old State banks. They say they are for free trade, yet do not [illegible] money to support the Government [illegible] raised by direct taxes. They dare not submit to the country the question of direct taxation, yet they clamor about free trade, and relieving the people from taxation. They are not in harmony with the tariff. The Democrats are in favor of high duties where there is anything to protect, and free trade everywhere else, [laughter,] but dare not carry it out in its results. Although our distinguished Chief Magistrate was here, [applause,] he could safely say we have not had a better Administration in half a century, if we ever had a better one before. [Applause.] We might, however, have had as good. When the Republic was smaller than it now is, every department was administered with ability, integrity and success. Under this Administration we have funded the debt at a lower rate of interest than the old bonds, and the prospect is the new bonds will soon be subscribed to their full limit. In twenty-five months two hundred and four millions of the public debt have been paid off. An annual interest of twelve millions of dollars has thus been saved. During these twenty-five months, Congress has repealed taxes to the extent of over eighty-three millions of dollars, and by retrenchment in every part of the Government, large sums of money have been saved, which have heretofore been squandered, and by a successful and honest enforcement of the revenue laws a larger sum has been collected from smaller taxation than under previous Administrations, and the work will still go on. The next session the Republicans will make further reductions, and modify the tariff in important particulars. He voted against the repeal of the income tax because he thought the time had not arrived for it, but if the Administration goes on with the same success in the future as in the past, he believed they would repeal it at the next session. [Applause.] We cannot do everything at once; we do not pretend we can repeal all taxes, because the public credit must be maintained and the Government supported. Our Democratic friends say they can abolish all taxes and carry on the Government by a sound policy—we cannot do that. [Laughter.] The President has proved faithful to every principle of the party. [Applause.] He is a greater Radical today than some of those who started before him. [Laughter and applause.] He was not a Johnson, a Fillmore, or a Tyler. [Applause.] He is carrying out in good faith the principles on which he was elected, and as long as he does that he cannot be beaten down. [Long-continued applause.] Look at the Indian policy of President GRANT. It is the peace, kindness and good-will inaugurated by WILLIAM PENN. Not in a hundred years has there been so much quiet among the Indian tribes as there is today. His paths are paths of peace, and through trying to preserve the peace of a neighboring Republic he has been arraigned as a criminal; he has been acquitted by public opinion. [Applause.] Those who attempted to impeach him of high crimes and misdemeanors have impeached themselves of supreme folly. [A voice—"That's so," and applause.] Several weeks ago the Democrats took great courage at the election in New-Hampshire. They regarded it as an evidence of a reaction in their behalf and as an evidence that the Republican Party is dying. [Laughter.] The result was owing to local dissensions and the apathy which follows the continuation of triumphs. But we have had another election. [Applause.] It was in Connecticut. You have doubtless heard of it. [Cries—"We have," "All right," and laughter and applause.] That State has been very close for a good while, but the Republicans showed the Democracy they counted without their host. The people do not intend to put the Government into the hands of that party which nearly brought ruin to the country. [A voice—"That's so."] So far from the Republican Party being in a state of decay, it is full of lusty life, and will have a victory in 1872. [Applause.] If there should be an election in Indiana to-morrow, the State would be carried by the Republicans by a majority of ten thousand votes. In the election of 1872 they will not forget the services of our soldiers and their glorious leader. [Applause.] They have not forgotten the principles of that party that can save the country, and they have not forgotten the heroes who led our army to victory. [Applause.] In conclusion Senator MORTON said there were present distinguished friends whom the crowd would be glad to hear, among them the Vice-President from his own State, a gentleman who presides over the Senate with distinguished ability, and Representatives from Indiana who had faithfully served the country for years. One word about the District of Columbia. It was said in the Senate that the Republicans had shown their distrust for colored suffrage by passing the bill abolishing a Territorial government. There was not a word of truth in this. For the first time, the people here were empowered to elect their Legislature and make their own laws, and elect their delegate to Congress. The Democratic Party, during long years of rule never conceived the idea of self-government for the people of this District. It must be remembered that this is the gift of the Republican Party. The last lingering argument of the Democrats is an appeal to the white people to raise prejudice against color. That has been their meat and drink for the last thirty years, but he was glad to learn that their rations had nearly exhausted. [Laughter and applause.]

After music by the band, Vice-President COLFAX was formally introduced.

He said: "I believe my name was not on the list of speakers for this evening, but I came, as did other Indianians, and all this large assemblage, to listen to the speech of the distinguished Senator from the State of my residence, who has so ably defended Republican principles against all comers; who has so faithfully championed the cause of the wronged and the oppressed, and who has so energetically vindicated our Chief Magistrate from unjust attack. A chief magistrate whom I may say from my intimate acquaintance with him, his very heart throbs for the honor and the best interest of the nation; and who, I believe, will be honored with public approval in 1872 as he was in 1868. [Applause.] What is the great question that looms up and beyond all others before us today, which causes a Republican Congress to linger here in this city when they would gladly be at their homes? It is the protection of the life, the liberty, the political rights and the safety of our citizens against the wickedest conspiracies that ever disgraced a nation professedly at peace. It is to cover with the national shield the weak and the poor, the humble and the defenceles. [Applause.] I rejoice that on Thursday last we saw the whole Republican phalanx in the House voting together as one man, shoulder to shoulder and heart with heart, for an efficient law so sorely needed; and I hope next week we shall see the same conspicuous unity manifested in the Senate. If we do, I know, as you do, that the President will use the power put in his hands by the law-making authority, not to wrong or injure any one, but to protect to the full extent all who are now so cruelly and so shamefully outraged. [Applause.] But when this vindication of the wronged and the defenseless is attempted, how is it met? Our opponents use as their favorite weapons the terms "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags," and covering them with obloquy and denunciation they thus seek to palliate enormities they dare not directly defend. Who is a "carpet-bagger?" He is a citizen of the United States, born on our soil, or naturalized in our Courts, who has the right to settle wherever he pleases under our flag, in North Carolina as well as in Indiana; in South Carolina as well as Vermont, with the right to proclaim his sentiments wherever he lives, and whatever his creed, color, condition or profession may be, on the housetops or by his ballot, with none to molest or make him afraid. It was for this our soldiers bore the starry flag representing the power of the Republic all over the South to make the soil of the entire Republic free for all its citizens. Who is a "scalawag?" He is a native of the South who, when the storm of civil war burst on his region, dared, despite the danger of death, imprisonment, confiscation or exile, to declare that he stood by the Union, true among the false, loyal amid treason, 'faithful among the faithless found.' It is to cover them all with the shield of national protection against masked and midnight conspiracy and murder and scourging, that a Republican Congress interposes between them and their enemies. It is to protect those who are poor and humble, and who, unlike the rich and powerful, have no other protector but the law, that Congress remains here for their vindication. It is to end these shameless outrages, that have already so dishonored the nation, and that have gone entirely unpunished so long. On our banner we have that noble motto: 'Equal and exact justice for all men.' Thirty years ago it was the honorable motto of the Democracy of that day. But for what are we now denounced by the Democracy of these times. It is because we have taken that principle which they once proclaimed but proclaim no longer, and have enshrined it forever and irrevocably in our National Constitution, and because we intend that it shall be respected and obeyed throughout our entire domain. Faithful to it, faithful especially to the wronged and those who are ready to perish, faithful to the great principles of liberty, justice and protection, in this sign you cannot fail to conquer and to win in 1872 a victory for the right as brilliant as any in our past eventful history. [Applause.]"

Speeches were also made by Representatives WILLIAMS and PACKARD, of Indiana, Senator CLAYTON, of Arkansas, and Col. J. W. FORNEY.

LOOKING FOR A HOUSE.

The Tribulations of a Dwelling Hunter.

Some of the Experiences of a Man Who Went Everywhere Looking for a Place in Which to Live—Following an Advertisement and What Came of It—Everything to be Let, But Nothing to be Had.

To let here, to let there, to let everywhere. Houses to let, half-houses to let, apartments to let; upper portions of genteel, private, high-stooped, low-stooped and French-roofed residences to let. City houses and cottages, country residences and villas; all "desirable" and at moderate prices; horrible sacrifices being made by landlords; unheard-of bargains to be made. Everything to be let, but—nothing to be had, unless the fearful sacrifice be the tenant's, and the extraordinary bargain be in favor of the landlord. Should the reader have any doubts on the subject they may be possibly removed by the perusal of the following peregrinations and painful experiences of a house-hunter.

He had it, or he thought he had it. The very thing. What could be better? Only $800 a year. "Three-story high-stoop sub-cellar brick house; gas-fixtures, water tubs" (and that indefinite) "&c." West side too. What a blessing these papers were. He would take that house and rejoice. He would take it and make glad the young wife of his bosom who was all but succumbing to the cheerful influences of boarding-house *rechauffé*.

The invaluable notice informed him that he could apply to the owner, who did not reside in the desirable "three-story brick." Availing himself of the permission so graciously accorded him, to inquire without delay, he hastened to the locality designated, his heart elate. Only eight hundred a year! How delighted dear Maria would be. What a surprise! She should certainly have that ribbed silk now. Thought it was impossible to get a "three-story, &c.," for less than fifteen hundred. How mistaken some people were; all landlords were not rapacious. Doubtless he was some high-minded soul, content with his six or seven per cent., this landlord, who, by the way, was not situated like the "high stoop" on the west side. By no means. Our friend found him on the east side—very much so indeed. Found him in; the fates were evidently with him, and the house, to say nothing of the "tubs," were still "to let."

"A very nice house indeed, Sir. The very place for a gentleman like you. No, it was not occupied at present, but a lady in the basement would show the gentleman over it. Pleasantly situated? Well, quite pleasant and lively—not dull, by any means, something going on all the time. How far west was it? Between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Would only let 'low' to a good tenant, which landlord was prepared to take an affidavit the gentleman would be. Yes; possession immediately. There was a party from the country quite 'took' with the house. Wanted to pay a $1,000 a year for it, and had $500 ready to pay down for six months in advance. But it wouldn't do. Why not? Too many children. Ah! the gentleman was five in family, and only one child—in arms. It had been his prayer that Heaven should find him such a man to take possession of the high stoop, &c.

Prospective tenant, charmed. No doubt they would come to terms. But he would just see it for form's sake. He crossed Broadway and Sixth-avenue with elastic tread. Already did he see, in his mind's eye his *penates* being removed to the abode of bliss and economy to which happy chance had directed his steps. Couldn't be such a house as belonged to the row he was passing; no, that would be too much to expect—at the figure. Seventh-avenue was crossed. A few stores and a tenement or two which he passed occasioned a slight qualm. Could that be the place? No. Change in the numbers. It was still a little further on; one of that decent-looking row. "The wish was father to the thought"—to which "distance lent enchantment." Not such a very bad-looking place for the price; and Maria could be in Eighth-avenue "in a jiffy." It wouldn't do to be too particular these times.

Admitted by the "lady;" interior of residence examined; found in tolerable condition and "tubs" not wanting. "Quiet neighbors? Yes, Sir, Methodist Church two doors higher up, and"—whir, whir, whir! cwrr, cwrr, cwrr! "good gracious what's that?" "That noise, Sir? They're beginning again." "Who?" where? "over the way, Sir," whir, whir, cwrr, cwrr. "Speak louder, I can't hear you." Just come back from dinner, at the machine shop over the way. Aint no hearin' nothin' 'cept at the back of the house—but then it's company like." This, then, was the "pleasant and lively." This was, indeed, as the proprietor had said, "something going on all the while." The mystery of the $800 was explained, and our friend departed with the conviction that however well suited that "three-story brick" might be for an amateur lunatic asylum, Maria's fair arms should never dive into those "tubs." The ribbed silk must be foregone for a time, for he must prepare himself for a higher figure.

Referring once more to the "blessing," *i. e.* the newspaper, which he had wisely retained, he found that there was a cottage situated in the neighborhood of the Central Park, going "at an unusually low price to a suitable tenant; replete with every convenience; containing nine rooms; marble mantels," and, in fact, everything calculated to make home comfortable. It was true that it was some distance from his place of business, but it would have to come to that; so, jumping into an Eighth-avenue car and making a journey, the enjoyment of which was enhanced by the fact of his having to stand the whole of the way, the immediate vicinity of the almost "suburban retreat" was duly reached. It was not encouraging to find himself set down in a quagmire-like puddle, but consoling himself with the fact that a Summer's sun had power to dry up the slush, he plodded on as cheerfully as the "slough of despond"—there was not a ray of paving stone—would permit. He found himself at length, opposite two flannel petticoats and a few mysterious feminine banners, which, in part, hid from his view the object of his search. Passing a lady inclining to *embonpoint*, who was "pegging away" at the clothes-line in a small yard—we beg the advertiser's pardon, pleasant garden—he stood before a cottage, so little answering the description of the one he sought, that (*experientia docet*) he concluded must be the identical dwelling.

Notice on the door-post, which, as well as the door itself, gave the idea that the inmates were in the habit of using them in the place of towels. Learned from said notice that key would be found at corner grocery, two blocks up. Seeing no ferry nor raft, plunged through a small lake, entered the grocery, and was met by a Teutonic lady, who produced the key and accompanied him back to the cottage. The general internal appearance was, but for the presence of accumulated dust, passable, and the rent—although about twice as much as it ought to have been—within his means. His labors were then at an end. But stay; how about the rear view? Maria had particularly requested him to look to that. "Quack, quack, quack!" Ah! the neighbors kept ducks and goats. Pastoral, if not classic. "But what's that place next the fence, madam?" "Dem? Dose is de big-bens. Me and mine mans lifs next haus." One short and not "lingering" glance was given north, east and west, where hog-pens and shanties met the view, and the visitor coming to the conclusion that Maria could not be located there, mildly suggested the same. His objections were met with a lengthy and not too comprehensible expatiation on the advantages of the location: "Youm gan geeb bigs, und gows, und jiggins, und fraish aigs vor breagvast, und Mike Dooley giv de milg den cends quart," &c. Dodging 'neath the Teutonic banners, our house-hunter fled incontinently. Still, a "local habitation" had to be found, and once more having recourse to the "daily," he learned that a "comfortable residence" required a tenant within walking distance of the unsavory villa.

Destination reached; bell pulled. No answer; pulled twice and while being operated upon a third time the door was opened by a slow Irish girl, who adding a trifle to the grimy aspect of her face by passing her hand across her mouth, stared at the visitor as if he were some extraordinary specimen at large from Wood's Menagerie. "Is this house to let?" This with courtesy. "And fhy not? Sure isn't the bill up?" "Is the house tenanted at present?" "Fhat's that." "Is any one living here?" "Yes, but yees can see over it if yees wish." With that she preceded the visitor, throwing open the door as if she were a turnkey in possession of a malefactor.

The odor which emanated from the basement was powerful enough to have knocked down Goliah, and roaches fled in quantities at the approach of their mortal foes. You are favored with roaches here. "Bad cess to 'em." No rats, he hoped. "Is it rats? Sure this place 'd suit yees for 'em. They're as playful as kittens, running across your feet and walking upsthairs and shqueakin' just like Christians, and as if they belonged to the family."

Again discomfited, but not routed, a small house on Lexington-avenue was on the cards. Here, the lady in possession gave a doleful description of the property. Everything out of order; landlord, in lady's estimation, all but a felon; heaters out of order, pipes leaking, &c. Thus scared from further investigation, he mentally resolved to seek no more for a cheap residence, but to select the upper or lower portion of some more aristocratic abiding-place. Before following him in his praiseworthy search, it may be remarked that he had just been the victim of imposture, for the lady who had given so doleful an account of the house was there only on sufferance, being a defaulter, and only allowed to remain (in the hope that her rent might be forthcoming) until a suitable tenant was procured. But for this dodge, which is not an uncommon one, our hero would have had to seek no more, for the house was desirable. Yes, it was reluctantly forced upon his conviction that he must content himself with half or part of a house. So he referred once more to the "blessing" with which, owing to the gusty state of the wind, he got into sundry difficulties. We have most of us experienced the same sort of thing when, impatient for the latest telegram, we have been rash enough to unfold a large "daily" out of doors. It clings most pertinaciously to one's person, and refuses to be undone; and, as for folding it up again, when once expanded and given to the winds—well, the attempt is not one which should immediately precede one's prayers. The public effect is much enhanced when the involuntary contortionist holds an umbrella between his knees, and his coat is flying loose, which reminds one of a dilapidated craft, flying a signal of distress.

Having partially vanquished the "daily," he became possessed of the following information: "Lower part of a brown-stone house to let, to a small family without children, and who will mind their own business." Now, having always made it his business to mind his business, he felt himself eligible, although having some slight misgivings concerning Maria. Then again he was not without children. Still his child was a baby in arms, and might not be a drawback. The apartments, when sought and examined, were suitable. They had no objection to the infant, provided it was warranted not to cry; nor to the gentleman and lady, if the former would guarantee that the latter would "keep to herself." As it was a person in the form of a lady who made this remark, our friend simply turned on his heel and made his exit, wishing that "that woman had only been a man, that's all." After trying several other places with no favorable result, he concluded to go home and consult with Maria as to future arrangements. Concluded to try a really suburban residence, and accordingly drew up an advertisement, which was duly inserted. Waited patiently until the following morning, when, with high hopes, he started for his office.

His advertisement read thus: "Wanted by a small family a neat cottage within a few miles of New-York City. Rent paid in advance, and references." To this he found awaiting him about three hundred answers, locations ranging from five to five hundred miles distant from New-York City. Selected one in New-Jersey, stated to be within half an hour's distance—it really took him over an hour—and arriving at the village or settlement, for it was little more, requested the depot-master to direct him to the *locus in quo*. Received full instructions, and moved off gaily, determined to be pleased, if possible, with his investigation. His step was elastic, but as he proceeded the ground became more so. Still hopeful for a change he plodded on. The change soon came. Stepping from a mound on to what he had, in his guileless innocence, imagined to be a firm foothold, he found himself up to his knees in a quagmire. After crying lustily for help, two Jerseymen came to the rescue, and solaced his woes with the remark that "any darned fool might ha' known a bog from a regular path." Got out and cleaned himself off as well as he could, in which operation—"to what base uses do we come at last"—the "blessed daily" came in handy, and finally found a fair two-story frame house, eight rooms, no conveniences and in a dirty condition. Asked lady in charge if it were healthy, free from mosquitoes, &c.; all of which questions were evaded with a woman's tact. "Why did the former tenants leave?" "Well, they were uppish kind of people, and wanted too much. When the well gave out, (which it always did about the end of June, so many draw'd at it,) they made a monstrous fuss about having to go only just half a mile for the water." She hated stuck-up folks for her part. Need it be said that he at once referred to his time-table for the next train back?

How about advertising for apartments in the City or out of the City anywhere, he asked himself on the morrow in desperation. It was done. Reader, did you ever advertise for apartments? If not do so at once. Your receipts from waste paper sold will fully compensate for your trouble. Our friend advertised a week ago, and has been receiving answers ever since; still he has not been suited, and Maria and he have concluded to board where they now are, *malgrè* the bash, until her husband is able to purchase a house and install her as its mistress.

How New-Jersey Cares for Her Soldiers.

Among the legacies of the late civil war was the care of the disabled soldiers, and the orphans of those who lost their lives in the field. The General Government for some time maintained asylums for the wounded and maimed in several of the States, and among others in New-Jersey, having converted buildings at Newark, built for a hospital, into a Home. Subsequently it was decided to reduce the number of National Homes, and among others, to discontinue that in New-Jersey, and transfer the inmates to Augusta, Me. To prevent the separation of a large number of these beneficiaries from their families and friends, the State decided to take them under its own charge, and during 1869 paid out $17,888, and during 1870 $28,227 for their maintenance. The total number of parties assisted last year was 136 inside and 163 outside—a total of 299 against 253 last year—the average expense being less than $100 each per year. Since the founding of the Home, in 1866, 1,998 men have been admitted, and the loss by death has been only 100. The sick now number sixty-six, all of whom are suffering from diseases incurred in the campaign. The increased expense to the State of the last year is attributed to the fact that the United States in former years made appropriations to the funds which are now discontinued, throwing the entire expense on the State. The Legislature has just made an additional appropriation of $8,000 for improving the grounds, beside $25,000 for its support this year.

The Soldiers' Children's Home was established at Trenton six years since, and during the past year cared for 248 children, and now has 222 inmates; of these 127 are boys and 95 girls; 17 are entire orphans, 169 have no fathers, and of the remaining 36 the fathers are either disabled by wounds or illness. The children are taught the plain English branches, and as soon as old enough are suitably provided for; two of them by private generosity are being educated as professional teachers. The expense during 1870 was $32,512, an average of about $150 each.

A movement is now in progress to further increase the efficiency of both of these institutions. The late EDWIN A. STEVENS, of Hoboken, (who was one of the original managers of the Soldiers' Home,) left to the State the "Stevens' Battery," built for the protection of New-York Harbor. As the Federal Constitution prohibits any State from owning vessels of war, and as the battery will soon be completed, the authorities have decided to sell it. Ex-Gov. WARD has petitioned the Legislature, and a bill to carry the provisions of his petition into effect has been introduced into that body, that the income derived from the sale of the battery be devoted to the support of the Soldiers' Home at Newark, and the Children's Home at Trenton, and that when the need for the use of the money no longer exists, by the death of the crippled soldiers, and the maturity of the orphans, the money may then be applied to educational purposes.

During the war New-Jersey paid a monthly bounty to the families of recruits from that State. Notwithstanding the length of time since the close of the war, a large amount of State pay is still due, especially to naval volunteers and colored troops, and also to 242 members of the Tenth Regiment and 260 of the First Cavalry. During 1869 $1,949 was paid out on this account, and last year but $1,003. It is estimated that $30,000 would be needed if all these claims were presented, but the State Controller estimates that in all probability, judging from the past, $1,000 would defray all claims that may be presented during the current year. Why this is so may be difficult of explanation; whether the parties entitled, if living, are ignorant of the law in their behalf, or whether, living or dead, their families or legal representatives are equally uninformed, is a matter of conjecture; but the facts are as above stated.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Chronicle of the Week.

The pressure upon our columns during the earlier part of the week was so excessive as to compel the postponement of some comments on current performances intended for previous publication. This omission was repaired on Saturday. During the next few days not a little novelty will be presented at the City theatres, and considerable excitement exits among dramatic circles in anticipation of the labors and pleasures thus to come. Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS begins his engagement to-morrow evening at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. The pieces selected for the occasion are "Married for Money" and "Patter *vs.* Clatter." From appearances, Mr. MATHEWS' engagement will be brilliantly prosperous....At Niblo's, on the same evening, the long-promised "Richard III." will be seen. The managers have bestowed much care and many dollars on this revival, and it is whispered the town will be quite amazed and captivated by its unexpected splendor. We have already mentioned the cast of the tragedy, which includes some fresh importations, and gorgeous armors, banners and other paraphernalia are talked of that will, we may be sure, impart much splendor to the spectacle.....Mr. WALLACK announces FOOTE'S "Liar"—which is the next novelty at this theatre for Thursday. On Monday "Romance and Reality" has final repetition, on Tuesday "The Heir at Law," and on Wednesday "Birth." "Randall's Thumb" and "Rosedale" are still underlined here....To-morrow Mr. BOOTH intended to return to "Richelieu," the demand for that play being urgent among the patrons of his theatre, but "The Fool's Revenge" has made a decided hit, and will, therefore, be acted during Easter week. "The Winter's Tale" is subsequently to be brought out in, we are told, exceedingly fine style....At the Fifth-avenue Theatre "Jezebel" has continued to prove attractive, and has given opportunities, lacking before, to display the exceptional talent of some members of the company. This latter object having been satisfactorily attained, we hear without regret that Mr. BOUCICAULT's trashy drama is to be withdrawn...."Horizon" is doing well at the Olympic. Mr. FOX improves amazingly in his parts as he mellows in them, and *Sundown Bouse, Esq.*, is now excessively amusing. Miss AGNES ETHEL does much better with the heroine than at first, pretty and attractive as her performance always was, and the whole play, by dint of judicious cuts and greater closeness in the acting, is greatly improved....It is now determined that the season at the Fourteenth-street Theatre shall begin on Tuesday evening, April 11. Miss LAURA KEENE is manager, and Mr. W. CRESWICK, of whose claims we have already spoken, the chief opening attraction. We hope that Mr. CRESWICK will be cordially welcomed and fully appreciated, and that Miss KEENE will have all imaginable success. Should she make even a short season of English drama successful at this house, she will deserve credit for an achievement almost as difficult as it certainly will be unique....At Booth's, performances of "The Fool's Revenge" have occupied the week, with the exception of Wednesday evening and yesterday afternoon. On these two occasions, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT appeared in "The Marble Heart," and twice did himself credit as *Phidias* and *Raphael*. To-morrow "Richelieu," with Mr. BOOTH, will be reproduced...."Lohengrin," to the much-improved performance of which we propose to allude hereafter, has attracted very large audiences at the Stadt Theatre. Mr. WAGNER'S opera will be repeated to-morrow evening....The performances of this week, at the New-York Circus, close the season....Mr. BARNUM'S new show will be first exhibited in Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. An immense sum of money has been expended upon its elements, and we are satisfied that Mr. BARNUM'S experience has secured its judicious investment.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

The Saturday popular concert at Association Hall, yesterday, was marked by an incident of which the impression was most unpleasant. Miss MARIE KREBS was to have taken part in it. The Hall was crowded. When that portion of the programme preceding Miss KREBS' intended contribution to it had been interpreted, announcement was made that the lady had been duly engaged, but was not present. The announcement further set forth that two or three days ago Miss KREBS notified the management that she had sustained an injury to her finger, and would be prevented from playing thereby. But yesterday she expressed her willingness to perform, provided that the management doubled the amount she was to receive. Her proposal was rejected. Mr. HARRY SANDERSON was then introduced in her stead, and was cordially received, notwithstanding a very natural sense of disappointment. Miss KREBS, we learn, had supplied the management with the titles of the compositions she proposed to deliver, and these were mentioned in the bill. And she appeared last evening in Brooklyn, as it was heralded that she would. Facts of this kind require no commentary.

MR. S. B. MILLS IN BROOKLYN.

The first of Mr. S. B. MILLS' piano-forte recitals was given yesterday afternoon at the Athenæum, Brooklyn. The audience, though eminently appreciative, was not so large as the excellence of the performance deserved. Mr MILLS played the etude (A) from CHOPIN, and the waltz op. 64, with great clearness and precision. The caprice waltz of TAUSSIG abounding with more marked effects, was rendered with much brilliancy. The duo for two pianos, LISZT'S "Tarantelle," where Mr. MASON gave his valuable assistance, was played with an *élan* and mobility worthy of all praise. Miss STERLING, the vocalist, has a good mezzo-soprano and sang a ballad of SULLIVAN'S with much feeling.

We trust for the credit of musical taste in Brooklyn that the two other recitals, to take place on the 15th and 22d of this month, will be better attended.

Miscellaneous.

PERFUMED AUDITORIUMS.

It is proper to remind the managers of our theatres of a nuisance which is growing a little too regular and severe to be quietly tolerated. A short time back somebody in Paris hit on the idea of perfuming a theatre with a particular scent. As an advertisement the notion was excellent, and the thing pleased for a time—until, we suppose, the public arrived at Mr. BEECHER'S discovery that the best scent for everybody is no scent. Still, the most odorous bouquet of "Jockey Club" or "Mille fleurs," might be better endured than the stench of strong tobacco that in most of our theatres—and, to prevent mistakes, we will add in some of the best of them—is breathed forth into the auditorium between the acts of the plays. Art and tobacco, we are aware, have affiliations, and that the musicians who work so hard to please the public should seek a little consolation under the stage in the intervals of their labor, may be very natural. It is not, however, satisfactory to find a first-class theatre smelling like a pot-house, and perhaps, on the whole, it would be safer, as well as more agreeable, if smoking under the stage—or on the stage—were interdicted. The rank pipes, chiefly affected by our friends of the orchestra, are especially ill suited for use in such places and on such occasions. It is impossible to keep the smell out of the house, since the moment the orchestra-door is opened it pours forth with a rush which it would require something more than King JAMES' *Counterblast* to repel. We have more than once seen ladies made quite ill by these Stygian fumes, and trust the managers, who take so much trouble to gratify their patrons in other respects, will see to it that they are not further annoyed in this.

Home Notes.

A special matinée will be given at Wallack's Theatre, on Wednesday, April 12, at 1 o'clock, for the benefit of the Foundling Asylum of this City, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. Let all the friends of the innocent helpless remember, and endeavor to assist the Asylum as much as it lies in their power. There is no more laudable charity than this, and the Asylum depends entirely on charity....Miss NILSSON, and the company of which she is the bright particular star, leaves New-York this afternoon for Elmira, where they will sing on Monday. Tuesday, the one hundredth concert of the series takes place at Meadville....Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, a German musician who enjoys a European reputation as a conductor, and possesses, we learn, great talent as a violinist, has just reached this City, under engagement, for two months—*à l'essai*—to the Arion Society. Dr. DAMROSCH has obtained leave of absence from the authorities at Breslau, where he still holds the position of Kapellmeister.....When Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS last acted in New-York—about fourteen years ago—Mr. J. H. SELWYN, now the cheerful business manager of the Olympic Theatre, performed with him....Mr. STUART ROBSON ended last night his engagement at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati....Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN are reported still at Maguire's Opera-house, in San Francisco. Mr. BANDMANN'S last appearance had been made as *Mercutio*, and Mrs. BANDMANN'S as *Juliet*, in "Romeo and Juliet."....Miss AUGUSTA DARGON has just now personated *Lady Macbeth*, in Galveston. The *News* speaks cordially, though mistily, of the performance....Mlle. MORLACCHI, at latest advices, was at Piper's Opera-house, in Virginia City....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON acts this week at the National Theatre, in Washington....The Wyndham Comedy Company were last week a decided artistic success at the Crosby Opera-house, in Chicago, but they do not seem to be prospering to the extent of their merits....Mr. FRANK MAYO was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....A new opera-house is said to be intended for Albany by New-York City speculators....The Boston papers speak in the most flattering way of Miss NILSSON'S performances in oratorio....In Mr. A. P. PECK'S annual concert at the Boston Music Hall, on Wednesday next, Misses KELLOGG, CARY and MEHLIG, and Mr. THOMAS' orchestra will take part...Mr. THOMAS' farewell orchestral concert of his Boston series will be given on Saturday evening next....A proposition to prevent minors from attending the theatre without leave of parents or guardians, was sensibly rejected by the Massachusetts Legislature last week....Mme. METHUA-SCHELLER acted last week at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....Mrs. OATES and her company were at the St. Louis Olympic....The English Opera Troupe sang last week in Springfield, Ill....An adaptation of "Les Beaux Messieurs de Bois Dore," under the title of "The Marquis, or False and True," has been successfully brought out at the Chestnut-street Theatre, with Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT. The *North American*, while acknowledging the work to be an adaptation, says: "Its reception more than compensates for whatever risk there was in the production of a play written by one entirely unknown to dramatic fame." This it is to be SARDOU!....LOTTA terminated last week her engagement at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS acted last week in Springfield, Mass.....The English Opera Troupe sings this week in Cincinnati....The Providence Opera-house Association will have its building in course of erection in a very short time. Last week about $60,000 had been subscribed, and enough additional money pledged to make up nearly the required sum. The stockholders will organize and select their ground, pushing the matter as rapidly as possible. An average of nine per cent. for ten years is guaranteed to the holders of stock, together with other benefits which will make the investment a profitable one. Four of the subscribers put $10,000 each against their names....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS and Mr. EDWIN ADAMS are reported in New-Orleans....Tuesday evening, Miss GLYN will read in Baltimore....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS acted last week at the Holliday-street Theatre in Baltimore...."Arrah Na Pogue" was played last week at the Boston Globe, and "The Octoroon" at the Boston Museum....Mr. FECHTER and Miss LECLERCQ were at the Boston Theatre.

Foreign Gossip.

We are very sorry to learn that serious illness has deferred Mme. PAREPA-ROSA'S performances at Covent Garden....The English papers hear that Herr Kapellmeister REINECKE will arrive in London early in April, and remain there for the greater part of the season. Among other compositions, he brings a new overture written in celebration of the conclusion of peace....Dr. FERDINAND HILLER has consented to write a grand march for the opening of the International Exhibition on May 1, and he will personally conduct its performance. ....The *Pall Mall Gazette* says there is "a curious law in Russia concerning operatic matters, the object of which is not precisely to encourage native talent. No Russian musician, singer or dancer, may receive from a State theatre more than 1143 roubles in any one year; and this principle has been extended for the benefit of composers, who are not allowed to receive more than 1,143 roubles (about £170) for any one work. The native artist may carry his talent elsewhere; but, in that case, he forfeits his claim to a pension. If he wishes to remain on the books of one of the Government establishments, he must content himself with the grotesque sum of 1,143 roubles as annual salary; and 1,143 roubles is, in any case, the largest sum that can be paid for an opera to a Russian composer. VERDI received from the management of the Italian Theatre 20,000 roubles for his 'Forza del Destino;' but then VERDI is not a Russian. The late Russian composer, DARGOMIJSKI, on the other hand, having declared, by will, that an opera of his, left ready for representation, was not to be sold for less than 3,000 roubles, no theatre could buy it; and a series of concerts are now being given at St. Petersburg in order to make up the difference between the traditional 1,143 roubles and the sum demanded by the composer's executors."....The following details concerning two eminent musicians upon whom high honors are about to be bestowed will be read with interest: "Dr. WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT, upon whom Queen VICTORIA is about to confer the honor of Knighthood, is the son of Mr. ROBERT BENNETT, who was for many years organist at the parish church of Sheffield. He was born there in 1816. He was a pupil of Dr. CROTCH when he produced his first symphony in E flat at the Royal Academy. It was followed at short intervals by his piano-forte concertos in D minor, E flat, C minor and F minor, which, by invitation of the Philharmonic Society, were performed at their concerts. Having formed an intimate friendship with MENDELSSOHN, he went in 1836, by MENDELSSOHN'S invitation, to Leipsic, when several of his works, particularly his overture to the Naiades, and his Concerto in C minor, were performed at the celebrated Gewandhaus Concerts under MENDELSSOHN'S direction. His published works are numerous. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Music at Cambridge, and shortly afterward succeeded RICHARD WAGNER as conductor of the Philharmonic concerts. JULES BENEDICT, who is also to receive the honor of Knighthood, was born at Stuttgart in 1805, and began his studies under HUMMEL, at Weimar. He was introduced to the notice of WEBER, who took him as a pupil at the age of nineteen. He was, on WEBER'S recommendation, engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna, and was afterward employed in a similar capacity at the Theatre of San Carlo and that of the Fondo at Naples. In 1827 his first dramatic work, in two acts, called 'Giacinta et Ernesto,' was produced at the Fondo, but being essentially German, it did not please the Neapolitans. In 1830 he returned to his native city, where his opera, 'I Portoghesi in Goa,' was warmly received. BENEDICT came to London for the first time in 1835, chiefly at the instance of Mme. MALIBRAN, and in 1836 undertook the direction of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum. His first English opera, 'The Gypsy's Warning,' was produced in 1838 with great success. His subsequent operas, 'The Brides of Venice' and 'The Crusaders,' had a long run at Drury Lane, under the direction of Mr. ALFRED BUNN. During the season of 1859 and 1860 he conducted the operas at Drury Lane, when he brought out an Italian version of WEBER'S 'Oberon'"....Miss ANNE BREWSTER writes to the Boston *Advertiser* a letter concerning Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S latest reading in Rome, given during the first week in March. She says: "Mrs. KEMBLE, who is reported by some of the New-York papers to be spending the Winter in England, gave a reading at the Sala Dante last Monday for the benefit of the British charitable fund. The hall was, of course, well filled, and the receipts, exclusive of expenses, were 2,500 francs. Sala Dante is not a good room for such a purpose, its acoustic qualities being very poor. Added to this the upper window overlooking the Fountain of Trevi was open for ventilation, consequently the murmur and ripple of that great mass of water added to the confusion of sound. The reading platform also was too low. But even with these drawbacks the pleasure was very great. It is something simply to look at FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE to those of us who are old enough to remember when that name was the synonym for youthful genius, beauty and fascination, especially as there is so much of the former greatness remaining. STORY, who heard Mrs. KEMBLE for the first time on Monday, said, after the reading, in that fine, enthusiastic, spirited tone which is so magnetic in him: 'What Mrs. KEMBLE may have been it is impossible for me to imagine, when I see what stupendous power there is in her now.' The play she selected for the reading was the 'Merchant of Venice;' but all the way through, every scene and every part was bridged over skillfully which was not *Shylock's*. The unfeeling usurer was the principal thought. Mrs. KEMBLE gave no tenderness to *Shylock's* character. She represented him as entirely free from the sentimental constructions put upon the creation by those who, as THACKERAY drolly says, think HELEN of Greece and Bluebeard's wife innocent, and would make us believe Eve never took the apple; it was a cowardly fabrication of the serpent. From beginning to end, she made the meaning very simple. *Shylock* was a bitter, avaricious man, not only full of hate but devoid of ordinary tenderness; even when he spoke of the turquoise his wife gave him, which he would not have parted with 'for a wilderness of monkeys,' there was no soft memory of youthful love. It seemed as if *Leah* had made herself only meritorious in his eyes by giving him a valuable gem; and when, at the close of the trial scene, he asks leave to depart, so thoroughly hateful had Mrs. KEMBLE made him one felt like hooting him off, and wondered why he had not met with lynch law."

The Metropolitan Hotel Furniture—Motion for its Sale.

In the case of the Messrs. LELAND, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, who were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, Mr. DENIS MCMAHON, on behalf of the petitioning creditors, yesterday, made application before Judge BLATCHFORD that the furniture in the hotel, which he represented to be very valuable, should be sold by auction on the premises by an auctioneer appointed by the Court. He observed that the removal of the furniture from the hotel would necessarily injure it very materially, and if sold in its present location it would, in all probability, be purchased by the incoming tenant.

Judge HILTON, who represented Mr. A. T. STEWART, stated that his client had a mortgage on the furniture for $80,000 for a half year's rent of the hotel, and if the property was sold there it would suffer very considerable injury from the mob that would likely be present. If the auction was held there the damage to the painting alone would be $20,000. It was the interest of all parties that the property should be sold for the highest amount, but on the part of Mr. STEWART, he should object to an auction in the hotel, unless it could be so arranged, under the supervision of the Deputy Marshals, that it could be conducted without detriment to his interests.

Judge BLATCHFORD—Against the will of Mr. STEWART I do not feel called upon to order the sale of the furniture in the hotel.

Gen. TREMAINE, counsel for the Marshal, claimed that his client should have the superintendence of the sale, and he was desirous that the property should be disposed of by WILDERMING & HOGUET, and not by Mr. MILNER, the party suggested by the petitioning creditors. After some further discussion counsel for the separate parties consented to submit an order determining the time, place and the manner of the sale to the Court.

Capital Prize, $25,000.

The reopening of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Co-operative Distribution Association, at No. 596 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts., the wheel having been examined by a committee appointed for that purpose, and found to contain every prize on the list—in view of that fact we have been permitted to reopen and to continue the sale of tickets and distribution of prizes. The first concert has been given according to announcements, and it is the intention of the Association to carry out every promise made to the public. The sale of tickets and drawing of prizes will be made between 8 A. M. and 10 P. M., at the Depository and Show-rooms of the Company, No. 596 Broadway, next door to Helmbold's drug-store. The purchasers of tickets will be allowed to do their own drawing from the wheel, on the spot, at the time the tickets are purchased.

GRAND LIST OF PRIZES:

CASH PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE...	$25,000 00—	$25,000 00
3 Cash Prizes..............	$10,000 00	$30,000 00
4 Cash Prizes..............	5,000 00	20,000 00
16 Cash Prizes..............	1,000 00	16,000 00
14 Cash Prizes..............	500 00	7,000 00
30 Cash Prizes..............	300 00	9,000 00
50 Cash Prizes..............	200 00	10,000 00
80 Cash Prizes..............	100 00	8,000 00
DIAMONDS.		
1 Ladies' Diamond Set.....	$1,500 00	$1,500 00
1 Ladies' Diamond Set.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
1 Ladies' Diamond Set.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
1 Ladies' Diamond Set.....	800 00	800 00
3 Ladies' Diamond Rings..	500 00	1,500 00
4 Ladies' Diamond Rings..	300 00	1,200 00
3 Ladies' Diamond Pins....	300 00	900 00
2 Ladies' Diamond Pins....	250 00	500 00
GOLD WATCHES.		
12 Gold Watches..............	$250 00	$3,000 00
12 Gold Watches..............	200 00	2,400 00
12 Gold Watches..............	150 00	1,800 00
12 Gold Watches..............	125 00	1,500 00
36 Gold Watches..............	100 00	3,600 00
24 Gold Watches..............	75 00	1,800 00
100 Plated Watches..............	25 00	2,500 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
25 Seven-octave Pianos.......	$800 00	$20,000 00
20 Seven-octave Pianos.......	700 00	14,000 00
15 Seven-octave Pianos.......	600 00	9,000 00
10 Melodeons..............	300 00	3,000 00
40 Sewing-machines..............	60 00	2,400 00
10 Sewing-machines..............	75 00	750 00
10 Sewing machines..............	100 00	1,000 00
5 Oil-paintings..............	1,000 00	5,000 00
10 Oil-paintings..............	800 00	8,000 00
22 Oil-paintings..............	500 00	11,000 00
16 Oil-paintings..............	300 00	4,800 00
11 Oil-paintings..............	200 00	2,200 00
13 Oil-paintings..............	100 00	1,300 00
25 Prizes Chandeliers........	50 00	1,250 00
2 Sets Harness..............	150 00	300 00
2 Sets Harness..............	100 00	200 00
1 Fire-proof Safe..............	1,000 00	1,000 00
3 Carriages..............	500 00	1,500 00
100 Prizes Silver-ware, amounting to..........		2,000 00
110 Prizes Miscellaneous, amounting to..........		1,100 00
78 Prizes of Furniture..............		6,000 00
50 Patterns of Carpet, 40 yards each, at $80...		4,000 00
1,000 Prizes.	Total value....	$250,000 00

The second Concert will take place at Steinway Hall, April 14. Tickets, $1 each, entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing.—*Advertisement.*

Caution!

BANKS, BANKERS AND SAFE-MAKERS TAKE NOTICE!!!

The subscribers having been informed that certain manufacturers and venders of safes are furnishing, or proposing to furnish,

"THE RUBBER-PACKED FLANGE OR JOINT"

in burglar-proof safes and vaults, *to prevent the introduction of nitro-glycerine, or blowing in fine powder*; this is to notify ALL PERSONS manufacturing, vending *or using* said India-rubber packed flange, or its equivalent, in burglar-proof vault-doors or safes, that we shall hold them responsible and prosecute for such infringements of our rights; and parties who *may have purchased* will also be required to settle for such unlawful use.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York,

Sole proprietors of the Patent India-rubber-packed Flange, or joint to prevent the introduction of *nitro-glycerine or fine powder.*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The public are also cautioned against infringements on the following patents, which are of vital importance in the construction of burglar-proof work:

Herring & Floyd's patent, Oct. 16, 1869, franklinite of spiegel eisin.

Herring & Floyd's reissue, May 27, 1862, franklinite of spiegel eisin.

Farrel & Sherman's patent, June 4, 1863, franklinite and cross-rods.

John Farrel's patent, July 25, 1865, detachable bolt.

F. H. Williams' patent, June 9, 1868, double-hinge and acute flange.

F. H. Williams' Patent, Jan. 19, 1869, tongue and groove and double-hinge combined.

Farrel's patent, July 13, 1869, India-rubber-packed flange.

Farrel & Weimar's patent, March 29, 1870, patent-lever hinge and tongue and groove.

Farrel's patent, May 10, 1870, conical bolts.

Farrel's patent, Sept. 6, 1870, solid hooped body.

Farrel's patent, January, 1871, tongue and groove and sliding-hinge.—*Advertisement.*

Just three Weeks' more, and then comes the most moving day of all the year. Before that time a large amount of new furniture must be bought. Where to buy it becomes an all-important question. We would suggest, as a place combining all the requisites of fine work, fair prices, large assortment, latest styles, honorable dealing, &c., B. L. SOUTHBACK'S Furniture Establishment, at No. 620 Broadway. Those about to buy anything whatever in the furniture line, from a single chair to a parlor set, should not fail to call and examine Mr. SOUTHBACK'S immense assortment. He manufactures his own wares, employs the most skilful workman and the best attainable materials, and the consequence is that his patrons are never displeased. He makes a speciality of French cylinder and counting-house desks of every variety. Call and examine the display of plain and ornamental cabinet furniture now on exhibition by B. L. SOUTHBACK, at No. 620 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The Texan LIEBIG'S Extract of Meat keeps good for years, in all climates, if kept in a dry place; is the best and cheapest article. A. GLANZ, No. 194 William-st., Sole Agent, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Buy your Hats from BURKE, the HATTER, No. 128 Fulton-st. Spring styles ready, at POPULAR PRICES.—*Advertisement.*

This is the Season to Strengthen, cultivate and increase the growth of Hair. Chemical analysis has satisfied the anxious world that CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR contains the only substance known in the vegetable world for restoring gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers and fancy-good dealers.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Best Goods are the Cheapest.—CLARKE, No. 747 Broadway, is prepared to furnish whole houses or single rooms with Furniture, Carpets, &c., either for cash or on liberal terms of payment.

The Actinic Engraving Company will furnish illustrations for manufacturer's catalogues, circulars, &c., at from 25 to 50 per cent. less than wood-cut engravings.

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This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula and Diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists.

A fresh supply just received by
J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery—EXTRAORDINARY.—In drawing of April 25 the capital price will be $200,000, 16,000 tickets; full amount drawn, $480,000 gold. Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for doubloons, all kinds of gold and silver, Spanish Bank bills, Government securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

DIED

BOWMAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, 8th inst., REBECCA M., wife of A. H. Bowman, Jr.

Funeral Tuesday, 11th inst., 4 P. M., from No. 13 Elm-st., Elizabeth. Relatives and friends will please attend without further notice.

BERRIAN.—On Saturday morning, April 8, after a lingering illness of consumption, at his late residence, No. 257 West 14th-st., HOBART BERRIAN, late of Washington, D. C., in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Tuesday April 11, at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

BARKER.—On Friday morning, April 7, at the residence of her mother, No. 415 West 21st-st., LILLIE C. BARKER, aged 17 years, eldest daughter of Mary E. and the late Henry R. Barker.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel on Monday, the 10th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

FOX.—In New-York, Feb. 11, Mrs. EMMA FOX, in the 29th year of her age.

The body will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment, on the 8 o'clock Monday morning train, Hudson River Railroad.

HUNT.—On Saturday, April 8, LUCY, daughter of Seth B. and Lucy B. Hunt, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Funeral at No. 35 West 19th-st., on Monday, April 10, 1 P. M.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, April 7, EDWARD A. JACKSON, son of the late George H. and Helen M. Jackson.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah A. Jackson, No. 125 Willow-st., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

KUGLER.—On Friday, April 7, ABBY C., wife of Chas. E. Kugler, aged 47 years.

The relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 233 East 60th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LYNES.—On Saturday morning, April 8, HANNAH M., wife of Stephen C. Lynes, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 47 St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1½ P. M.

LAPPIN.—On Friday, April 7, of consumption, HARRIET C., wife of Samuel T. Lappin.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pyramid Lodge, No. 490 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 323 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, April 9, at 4 o'clock. Remains to be taken to Westchester County, N. Y.

MORRELL.—On Thursday, April 6, EVELINE LOUISA ("Little Lulu,") MORRELL, only daughter of T. H. Morrell, aged 4 years, 11 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 203 7th-av., near 22d-st.

MOORE.—On Saturday morning, April 8, GEORGEIANNA, daughter of George W. and Mary E. Moore, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 144 West 37th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday, April 6, MARGARET NICHOLS, in the 85th year of her age, widow of the late Samuel Nichols, Esq.

Relatives and acquaintances, and those of her sons William H. and Edwin Nichols, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 337 Broome-st., corner of Mulberry, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ORTLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 7th inst., DOROTHY B. ORTLEY, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Hooyland, No. 426 Pacific-st., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SUYDAM.—On Friday morning, the 7th instant, after a short illness, RICHARD L., eldest son of the late Lambert Suydam, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence No. 158 Waverly-place, on Monday morning the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

EUROPEAN PAINTINGS.

FROM THE COUNT DE MARNEFFE'S PRIVATE COLLECTION, BRUSSELS.

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN

represented by an exquisite cabinet picture, (1856,) acknowledged by connoisseurs the finest on the American continent, also a number of other choice and valuable paintings from the same splendid collection, together with an invoice of seventy original modern works of art from another private collection represented by the following eminent artists:

Schelfhout,	De Beul,	Savry,
Robbe,	B. C. Koekkoek,	Eversen,
Kreutzer,	Armfield,	Flimers,
Pecrus,	Kruseman,	Riegen,
Van der Vaarden,	Jacobs,	Leikert,
C. Becker,	Munter,	Heerebaart,
Plas,	Calley,	Kreamer,
Van Dieghem,	Rust,	Brugghen,
Spohler,	Hulk,	De Vos,
Sjamar,	M. A. Koekkoek,	Kleyn,
Brugner,	Plumot,	De La Mar,
Lejoie,	Eickelberg,	Glendenning, R.A
	&c., &c.	

To be sold by auction at the
Clinton Hall (Astor-place) Sale Rooms,
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 14, at 7½ o'clock.

Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $5 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Soup Tureens, $2 25; worth $4.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Covered Dishes, $1; worth $2.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $10 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Gilt band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.

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IMMENSE REDUCTION—Chamber Sets, colored, English goods, 11 pieces, $4.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, best plate, handsomely engraved, $29 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles, $5 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—All kinds of Silver-plated Ware at less than maker's prices.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, Sheffield make, $7 50 the dozen.

IMMENSE REDUCTION—Everything in the way of China, Glass, Plated-ware and Gas Fixtures.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway, New-York.

$2,500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50 cents; quarter, 25 cents—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

$480,000 GOLD WILL BE drawn in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, April 25. Send for circular. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box 4,264.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH Powder—The best article known for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Sold by druggists.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HUNTER'S POINT BAPTIST CHURCH, and Sunday School of Long Island City, will hold their second anniversary in their new church edifice, corner of 8th-st. and East-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Short addresses by good speakers. Recitations and singing. Baptizing at the close of the services. Rev. J. D. FULTON, of Boston, Mass., will preach in the Hunter's Point Baptist Church FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 2½ P. M. A general invitation is especially extended to all Baptists to be present on that occasion.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Regular Sunday services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Extra Easter service at 9 A. M. Catechetical service at 3 P. M. on the first and third Sundays of the month. Free sittings for strangers and others. Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector. Rev. W. F. LEWIS, Assistant.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—EASTER MORNING services at 10½ o'clock; to begin with a children's carol. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, will be held the Easter anniversary of the Sunday-School. Confirmation on EASTER MONDAY, at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner of of Park-av. and 34th-st., Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor.—Easter services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING Mr. HEPWORTH will deliver the fifth lecture in his course to young men. Subject—*A Young Man's Religion.* Services at 7½.

UNITY CHAPEL.—FOURTH UNITARIAN Society, 128th-st., west of 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor. THIS (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½, Children's Easter Festival; in the EVENING, at 7½, lecture by the Pastor. Subject—*Did Christ's Body Rise?* All cordially invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between 8th-av. and Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, April 9, by Rev. G. C. ESRAY, at 10½ A. M., Rev. W. T. BRUSH at 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., near 6th-av.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. R. CAMERON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*The Resurrection of Christ a Pledge and a Prophecy.*

HON. WM. E. DODGE, REV. ROBERT CAMERON and others, will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 130 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, PLIMPTON'S Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av.—SUNDAY, April 9. Subject—*The Arisen Christ.* Services at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, East 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on EASTER DAY at 9½ and 11 A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Children's festival in the afternoon. Strangers cordially invited.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, viz.:

I. No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
VI. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
VIII. No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
XIII. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
XIV. Carmel Chapel, No. 115 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
XVII. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German services, No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.

GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union will meet with the First Baptist Church, in Park-av., corner East 39th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion—*Are Rewards and Prizes Justifiable and Necessary in the Prosecution of the Sunday-school Work?* To be opened by Rev. W. C. [illegible]

A. W. PERSONS, Secretary.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, No. 17 Greene-st.—Services SUNDAY by Rev. DAVID WHITEHALL at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Grand soiree, with refreshments, TUESDAY, at 7½ P. M. Addresses by Revs. Dr. HALL, Dr. ROGERS, Dr. THOMPSON, GEO. J. MINGINS and WM. E. DODGE, Esq. A few tickets left at 50 cents each; sold at church.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY SERVICE will be held on SABBATH EVENING, April 9, in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. CROSBY'S—with Rev. Messrs. BUSHNELL, MURPHY, KOPS and GILLESPIE, and three ladies, expecting to sail on Wednesday for the Gaboon and Corisco Mission, West Africa. Hour of service, 7½ o'clock.

THE RESURRECTION OF THE LORD.—Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture on this subject SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at the New-Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Seats free. The public are cordially invited. MORNING worship at 11 o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Easter services will be held in this Church SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. E. C. SWEETSER, will officiate, assisted by Rev. W. S. BALCH, D. D., a former Pastor of the Church, now of Hinsdale, Ill. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by Dr. BALCH.

REV. W. W. PAGE, PASTOR, WILL preach in the N. Y. Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Presbytery of New-York will meet in the above church on MONDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock; the opening sermon will be preached by R. R. BOOTH, D. D. All are invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. G. B. WILLCOX, of Jersey City, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and the Pastor, Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, in the EVENING, at 7½. All invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Service at 10½ A. M.; Preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Communion service after sermon. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D.D.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL DELIVER his popular lecture, entitled *Marrying and Matrimony*, at the Antioch Baptist Church, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on MONDAY EVENING, April 10. Music will be furnished by an organ. Tickets 50c., to be had at the door.

THE NEW-YORK SABBATH COMmittee's public meeting at Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by CHARLES TRACY, Esq., NATHAN BISHOP, LL. D., and Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL.

REV. E. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The nineteenth anniversary of the Sabbath-school at 3½ P. M. Weekly prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 43d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—EASTER SUNDAY, regular services at 10½ A. M., with sermon by the Rector. Easter festival of the Sunday-school, with floral offerings at 3½ P. M. No evening service this Lord's day.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 31st st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Rev. Dr. SAMPSON, of Washington, D. C., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Sunday-school concert at 3 P. M.

REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D., OF GRACE Church, will preach an Easter sermon in the Reconciliation Chapel, 31st-st., near 2d-av., next SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. A collection [illegible] the chapel.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORTY-second Street Presbyterian Church Sabbath-school, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Revs. Drs. DICKSON and [illegible]

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY (Easter Day) Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 10½ A. M. [illegible] services, and Rev. S. F. HOLMES [illegible] Sunday-school festival at 4 P. M.

MRS. CHARLOTTE S. WILBOUR will address the Society of Spiritualists SUNDAY at 3 P. M., and Dr. R. T. HALLOCK at 10½ A. M., at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st. No reserved seats.

WILL THE DEAD RISE?—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. *Subject—The Resurrection of the Body the Only Hope of a Future Life.*

EASTER SERVICES.—CHURCH OF ST. [illegible] (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., [illegible] Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector.—EASTER SUNDAY, [illegible] with Communion; EVENING, [illegible] cordially invite![illegible]

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. F. KOTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Easter services 9th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 35th-st., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—EASTER SUNDAY. Services at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be supplied with seats.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bleecker and Morton sts.—The Pastor, Rev. [illegible] will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Baptism after [illegible] Seats free. All are welcome.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, [illegible] Preaching SABBATH MORNING [illegible] in the EVENING at 7½ [illegible], Jr. Sabbath-school at 9 [illegible] prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

ELDER GEO. W. BURNHAM WILL preach in the West Mission Church, No. 138 [illegible] April 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ [illegible] 2d-st., corner Clinton, at 3 [illegible]

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. [illegible] F. BARNARD, Superintendent [illegible] the chapel of the institution [illegible] 3 o'clock P. M. Singing [illegible] interested are cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP [illegible] West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—Bishop POTTER, D. D., LL.D., will [illegible] rite of Confirmation, on [illegible] 7½.

AN EASTER SERVICE WILL BE HELD [illegible] 54th-st., near 3d-av., (First [illegible] Church,) SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. F. [illegible] Public cordially invited.

EASTER DAY SERVICES AT ST. [illegible], corner of 53d-st., Rev. Dr. [illegible] Morning prayer at 7 o'clock. [illegible] Sermon at 10½ o'clock. Chil[illegible]

ORATORY OF ST. SACRAMENT.—[illegible] Eucharist at 7, 8, (St. [illegible] services at 4 and 8 P. M. There [illegible] on EASTER MONDAY [illegible]

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, [illegible]-av.—Preaching SUNDAY [illegible] EVENING at 7½. Fourth [illegible] the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS [illegible] Subject—*Moses.*

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE [illegible], corner of 54th-st., Rev. [illegible] SABBATH services at 10½ [illegible] Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

REV. J. S. PULLMAN WILL PREACH in the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) [illegible] and 6th avs., SUNDAY [illegible] Sunday-school concert [illegible]

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., [illegible] on SUNDAY, 9th inst., [illegible] J. COLLINS. EVENING [illegible] in attendance to seat strangers.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. [illegible] WILLIAMS will (D. V.) preach [illegible] in the Amity Baptist [illegible] 8th-av. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHAPEL, 18TH-ST., [illegible] (Easter Day.)—Sunday [illegible] M. At the 7½ P. M. service [illegible] will preach.

THE BEDFORD-STREET M. E. [illegible] by Rev. WM. P. ABBOTT [illegible] GEORGE C. ESRAY at 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN [illegible]—Rev. C. APPLEGATE will [illegible] Rev. Mr. DEW PUY at 7½ [illegible] cordially invited.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN [illegible] of Broadway and 6th-av. [illegible] Pastor. Divine service [illegible] M., and 4 P. M.

REV. EZRA TINKER, OF THE NEW-York Conference, will preach in the Lexington [illegible] corner 52d-st. MORNING, [illegible]

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL [illegible] Hall, 6th-av., between [illegible] SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ [illegible] *Immortalities of Man.*

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 8.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.112⅝
7,000 do..........112⅜
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.112¼
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new..........111⅜
11,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65. new..bet. call.111¼
110,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. s3..........111⅜
8,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. bet. call........111¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.111¾
3,500 do..........111⅜
3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., c..........108⅝
500 do..........108⅝
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112½
2,000 do..........112½
60,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.109
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....115⅛
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 65⅛
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 65½
1,000 do...bet. call. 65½
3,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 91½
5,000 N. Car. old bds. 47
20,000 N.C. 6s, S. T.s15. 18⅛
1,000 do.......... 18⅛
15,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n. bet. call....... 25
5,000 N. C. F. A., '66.. 38
60,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July... 61¼
27,000 Missouri St. 6.. 92⅜
4,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss........ 91⅛
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 94¾
7,000 Cen. Pa. G. bds. 95¾
3,000 U. P. R. 1st..... 84¾
1,000 do.......... 85
1,000 U. P. 7s, L G.B. 73¼
10,000 do.......... 73⅜
11,000 do.......... 73¼
10,000 do...bet. call. 73⅜
1,000 U. P. 10s, Inc... 69¾
7,000 do...bet. call. 69
25,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s. Conv. bds......103
10,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div...... 85
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 85
10,000 C.& R.I.& P. 7s.100⅛
5,000 C. & T. S. F. bs.102
4,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88. 90
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th.. 84½
7,000 do.......... 85
6,000 A.& T.H. 2d Pf. 85
5,000 N. J. C. new bs.101⅜
2,000 St. Ls. & I. M. 1st. bds....... 89¼
3,000 do....... 89¾
2,000 do....... 89½
25,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st. 84
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div...... 85
2,000 Mil.& St. P. 1st. 94½
3,000 North Mo. 1st... 84½
50,000 S. P. of Mo. 1st.. 79
2,000 M. & St P.8s,1st.106
5,000 L. S. Div. bds.... 93

100 Phenix Bank......110
15 Bank of Commrce.119⅛
7 Park Bank.........161
6 Cen. Nat. Bank...108¼
20 Ocean Bank........ 92
10 Bk. of Com'w'lth.. 90
20 Hanover Bk...b. c.103
20 Am. Ex. Bank.....117¼
100 American Coal.... 42
200 do.......... 41
100 do....bet. call. 40
200 Del. & Hud. C.....117⅛
300 Con. Coal of Md... 39
200 do..........s3. 38¾
212 West. Union Tel.. 58⅛
100 do.......... 58
34 do.......... 57¾
500 do....bet. call. 58
200 Mariposa Pf....... 9⅛
200 do....bet. call. 9⅛
500 do.......... 9⅜
200 Md. Coal Co...b. c. 34
35 Adams Ex......... 74
400 N. Y. C. & H...... 95¾
500 do....bet. call. 95¾
100 do..........b3. 95⅞
6000 N. Y. C. & H. Ct. 91⅛
100 Erie.......... 21⅛
200 do....bet. call. 21⅛
200 Harlem..........129
200 do..........129⅛
100 Reading..........107
400 do....bet. call.107⅛
20 do..........107¾
300 L. S. & Mich. So..101¾
800 do..........c.101⅝
300 do..........101⅝
500 do....bet. call.101⅝
100 Union Pacific..... 26⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts......114
10 Panama.......... 71
200 Chi. & N. W....s3. 87¾
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.c. 96¾
600 do.......... 96¾
100 C., C., C. & I. Bds. 88⅛
300 do.......... 88¼
200 Chi. & R. I........111⅛
100 do..........c.111¾
50 Mil. & St. P....... 79⅛
300 Tol., W. & W....c. 60⅛
100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.. 80
180 P., F. W. & C. Gt.. 99
1000 Del., Lack. & W..109
50 do..........109⅛
600 do..........108⅞
30 Chi. & Alt..........119¼
100 Ohio & Miss.....c. 47⅞
100 Ohio & Miss Pf.... 74⅛
400 St. Louis & I. M.. 57
27 Chi. & Alt. Pf.....120⅛
100 Morris & Ess.b15. 92
40 do.......... 91⅛
65 do....bet. call 92
100 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf. 29
100 H. & St. Joseph... 89
200 do.......... 88¾
300 do.......... 88½
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.... 97
50 Dub. & Sioux City. 78
600 Col., C. & Ind...... 22¼

The Board adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late J. HOWARD WAINWRIGHT.

SATURDAY, April 8—P. M.

The Bank movement this week ran down $6,344,438 on the general line of Deposits, causing the Gold average to decline $2,463,506, and the Greenback average to decline $3,394,546 from last Monday. The excess of lawful Money now held over the required twenty-five ⅌ cent. to Circulation and Deposits is reduced by the present return to $4,417,498—the lowest point touched for some time past. Many of the Banks, however, continued lenders of Money today at 7 ⅌ cent., and the Loans of the week average only $975,057 less than on the previous statement. The rates at Bank and on the Street were 6@7 ⅌ cent., most of the new business being done at 7 ⅌ cent. The market was seasonably easy at the close of the day, but the Bank return was not without its adverse influence on the Stock Exchange. The Railways were weaker by ½@¾ ⅌ cent. in the Afternoon, and the disposition to bear the market, after the Bank figures were made public, was rather more decided than earlier in the week. But, after all, the confidence in higher prices among the *Bull* speculators, as we advance to the Summer months, is unusually strong. Gold, Exchange and the Public Funds of the United States varied but very slightly from the sales of Friday, the business being moderate in all three departments, closing, for Gold, 110⅞; for 5-20s of 1867, 111¼@111⅜, and for Bills on London, 109⅞@109⅞ ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅞	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¼	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅜	111⅜
American Gold	110⅞	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	96	95⅞
N.Y.C. & H. Debt Certificates	92	91⅞
Reading Railroad	107⅞	107⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	112½	111⅞
North-west Common	88½	87⅞
North-west Preferred	97½	97⅛
Pacific Mail	43½	43⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79½	78⅞
St. Paul Common	61½	60⅞
Lake Shore	102½	101⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	48	48⅛
Toledo and Wabash	60⅞	60⅛
Western Telegraph	58½	58⅛
Erie	21⅛	20⅞
Union Pacific	27⅞	27⅛

The Import entries of the week at New-York were $8,543,409, and the amount of Customs paid into the Treasury $2,719,813. The Treasury paid out $300,966 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $2,000,000 Gold on Thursday, which, however, did not pass into Bank until after the averages of the week were made up.

The Transfers of the Stock of the Erie Road have been closed until further notice, in consequence of the proceedings of investigation now going on in the United States Court.

The Directors of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company have called a meeting of their Stockholders for Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M. They feel that they have been rather roughly dealt with by the officials at Albany and by the Supreme Court and its Receiver in this City. Mr. TWEED, Jr., is the Receiver, and Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Bench, has declined to stay his proceedings until the Stockholders are afforded the opportunity to make good the alleged depreciation of the Capital.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 8.

Gold receipts	$687,704 88
Gold payments	3,851,290 27
Gold balance	67,404,102 92
Currency receipts	4,032,847 10
Currency payments	1,261,698 47
Currency balance	7,404,274 29
Customs	305,000 00
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	1,638,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881....116
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881...116⅛
5-20 coup., 1862..........112⅛
5-20 coup., 1864..........112⅜
5-20 coup., 1865..........112⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865...111⅜

5-20 coup., 1867..........111⅜
5-20 coup., 1868..........111⅜
10-40 registered..........108
10-40 coupon..........108⅛
6s currency..........115⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.......... 65⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 65⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 71¼
Virginia 6s reg., old... 55
Georgia 6s.......... 84
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 90½
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.. 91¼
N. Car. 6s, old.......... 47
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66 37
N. Car. new bds...... 24½
N. Car. Special Tax.. 18⅛
S. Car. 6s.......... 70
S. Car., Jan. & July.. 61¼
S. Car., April & Oct.. 59
Missouri 6s.......... 92⅜
Mo. 6s,H. & St.Jo.Iss. 91¼
Louisiana 6s.......... 68
La. 6s, Levee bds..... 72¾
La. 8s, Levee bds..... 87
California 7s..........110¼
Connecticut 6s..........101
Rhode Island 6s.......101
Alabama 5s.......... 69

Alabama 8s..........103
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 56
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.Iss. 52
Ohio 6s, '75..........101
Ohio 6s, '81..........103
Ohio 6s, '86..........104½
Ill. 6s, Canal bds., '70.109½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77...100
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79...100
Illinois War Loan....100
Indiana 6s, War L'n..100
Indiana 5s..........100
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n...108
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n.108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.108
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.108
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, '83........ 93
N. Y. C. 6s, '87........ 92
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E....... 91
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub....... 91
N. Y. C. 7s, '76..........101
N. Y. C. 7s, Conv., '76.101
N. Y. C. 7s, '65-'76.....101
Erie 1st Ext.......... 98
Erie 1st Ind.......... 90
Erie 7s, 2d, '79.......... 92
Erie 7s, 4th, '80........ 81½
Erie 7s, 5th, '88........ 81
B., N. Y. & E., 1st.'77. 89
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.103
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75.........103
Harlem 1st..........103

Han. & Naples 1st..... 83
Gt. Western 1st, '88... 89½
Gt. Western 2d, '93.... 85½
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 82¾
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 81
Galena & Chicago 2d. 97½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific..100¼
Morris & Essex 1st...102½
Morris & Essex 2d.... 95
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....102
N. J. Central N. Bs..101⅜
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.103
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.. 99
Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 93
P.,F.W. & C.8p.c.E.B.100
Cleve. & P. Cons. S.F. 92¼

Har'em C. M. & S. F. 88⅛
Alby. & Susq. 2d Bs.. 90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st.112
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d.... 98
M. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 p.c.102
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 97
Central Pacific Bonds. 95¾
Union Pacific 1st..... 84¾
Un. Pacific L. G. 7s... 73⅜
Un. Pacific Inc. 10s... 69
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. '75.....103
Alton & T. H. 1st..... 95½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.. 84½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 75½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 98
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs. 92½
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bs. 87½
Chi. & N. W. 1st...... 95
Chi. & N.W.C. 7 p.c.C. 89¼
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..103
Del., Lack. & W. 2d... 94
Tol. & W. 1st Ext..... 93
Tol. & W. 1st, St.L.D. 85
Tol. & W. 2d.......... 90¼
Tol. & W. Eq. Bs..... 80
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 84

Cleve. & Pitts. 2d..... 98½
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d..... 97
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 85
Chi. & Alton S. F.....101
Chi. & Alton 1st.......100
Chi. & Alton Inc....... 91
Ohio & Miss. 1st...... 99½
Ohio & Miss. Cons.... 89½
Dub. & Sioux City 1st 94
Peninsula R. R. Bs... 90
St. L. & Iron M. 1st.. 89½
Mil. & St. Paul 1st, 8s.105½
Mil. & St.P.1st, 7 3-10s 95
Mil. & St. Paul 1st.... 94½
Mil. & St.P.,I. & M.D. 89
Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 85½
Chicago & Mil. 1st.... 90
Joliet & Chicago 1st..110
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.. 84
Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d... 65
Tol., P. & W., E. D... 87
Tol., P. & W., W. D... 85
Tol., P. & W. 2d....... 69½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 98½
Boston, H. & E., guar. 20
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and the Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..............135
Manhattan..............153
Merchants'..............114
Mechanics'..............136
Union..............145
America..............148
City..............230
Phenix..............109
North River.......... 87
Tradesmen's..........153
Fulton..............160
Greenwich..............212
Butchers' & Drovers' 148
Mechanics'& Traders'137
National..............x116
Merchants' Excha'ge.102½
Seventh Ward.........107½
State of New-York...113
Commerce..............119½
Mechanics' B'k'g Ass.116
Broadway..............290
Ocean.............. 91½
Mercantile..............124
American Exchange.117
Chatham..............165
Bank of the Republic.118
Bank of N. America..107
Hanover..............103¼
Irving..............124
Metropolitan..............134
People's..............140
Grocers'..............115
East River..............114
Market..............125
Nassau..............109½

Corn Exchange........127
Continental........... 95
St. Nicholas...........115
Marine..............147
Commonwealth....... 88
New-York County....220
Importers'&Traders'.162
Park..............160
Manuf's & Merch's...100
Central National.....108½
Fourth National......110
Ninth National.......110
Tenth National.......120
Oriental..............159
Gold Exchange....... 70
Del. & Hud. Canal...117½
Pennsylvania Coal....221
Maryland Coal Co.... 34
American Coal....... 41
Spring Mount. Coal.. 45
Canton Co., Baltim'e. 82½
Consol. Coal of Md.... 38¾
Cumb. Coal & Iron... 34½
West. Un. Tel........ 58
Quicksilver Min. Co.. 12
Quicksilver Pref..... 19
Mariposa Min. Co.... 5
Mariposa Pref........ 9½
Mariposa Trust. Ctf's. 20
Adams Express...... 74½
Wells-Fargo Ex...... 41
Wells-F. Ex. Scrip... 2
American M. U. Ex.. 48½
United States Ex.... 46½
Pacific Mail S. S. Co. 43½

The Peruvian 7 ⅌ cent. Loan, negotiated some years ago through Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., of this City, has just been reduced by Bonds drawn for redemption, to the amount of $531,500. These Bonds will be redeemed in Gold Coin on the 1st of July. The remainder of the Loan outstanding is $1,594,500.

The subscriptions to the New 5 ⅌ cent. Loan of the United States, for the week, amounted to about $6,000,000, and the whole sum taken up to this Afternoon is $56,000,000.

The recent New-York subscriptions to the New Loan of the United States include, through Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., $1,000,000; through Messrs. F. SCHUCHARDT & SONS, $200,000; Messrs. TURNER BROTHERS, $100,000, and Messrs. SOUTTER & CO., $100,000.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad land sales for March were $44,409 21, and rents from leased lead lands, $7,096 50; together, $51,505 71.

The Lake Shore earned in March $1,301,000. This is $135,000 ahead of the same month last year. For the three months of the calendar year, January, February and March, the earnings are $385,000 ahead of last year.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the month of March, 1871, were $580,340; for the month of March, 1870, $488,332; increase this year over 1870, $92,008. earnings first three months 1871, $1,602,328; earnings first three months 1870, $1,295,612; increase this year over 1870, $306,716.

Mr. WM. A. BURTIS has been elected President of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, vice Mr. LINDLEY MURRAY, resigned.

The general merchandise imports, this week, have been to the specie value of $4,269,258.

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the years ending Dec. 31, 1869 and 1870, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$1,291,597 43	$1,292,184 93
From freight	3,066,143 72	3,312,067 73
From express	109,324 43	92,827 19
From United States Mail	51,542 48	55,529 63
From miscellaneous	62,954 74	96,795 42
Total	$4,681,562 81	$4,849,404 89
Expenses, viz:		
Conducting transportation	$574,533 22	$630,977 08
Motive power	767,186 99	763,156 04
Maintenance of way	816,723 78	862,539 70
Maintenance of cars	302,274 26	258,808 89
Taxes	119,639 21	161,697 46
General expenses	96,235 58	108,926 68
Total	$2,676,593 04	$2,786,105 85
Net earnings	2,004,969 77	2,063,299 04
Add balance to credit of income account, Dec. 31, 1869		51,420 75
Total to be accounted for		$2,114,719 79
Disbursed as follows:		
Payments to first mortgage sinking fund		$45,000 00
Dividend March, 1870, 5 ⅌ cent., and United States tax		398,205 26
Dividend September, 1870, 5 ⅌ cent.		473,350 00
Interest on income bonds		76,090 00
Interest on sinking-fund bonds		24,080 00
Interest on first mortgage bonds		166,810 00
United States tax on sinking fund payments		1,200 00
Rent paid Joliet and Chicago R. R. Co.		159,049 89
Rent paid St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.		240,000 00
Improvements in 1870, paid from earnings		226,141 73
Old fire losses, uncollectable		16,554 42
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1870		285,238 48
Total, as above		$2,114,719 79

The capital stock and funded debt of the corporation at the close of the past and preceding years compared as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Capital stock.		
Common	$5,145,000	$8,925,500
Preferred	2,425,400	2,425,400
Total	$7,570,400	$11,350,900
Bonded debt.		
Sinking fund bonds	$356,000	$308,000
First mortgage bonds	2,383,000	2,383,000
Income bonds	1,087,000	1,087,000
Total	$3,826,000	$3,778,000

At the commencement of the year 1870 the Company was operating 431 miles of railway, as follows:

	Miles.
Chicago to Joliet, under perpetual lease, executed Jan. 1, 1864	38
Joliet to East St. Louis, owned by the Company	242
Bloomington to Godfrey, St. Louis, Jacksonville, and Chicago Railway, under perpetual lease, dated April 30, 1868	151
Total	431

During the year the Company has acquired, by purchase and construction, eighty miles of railway, as follows:

	Miles.
Dwight to Wenona, by purchase at actual cost, March 15, 1870	35
Wenona to Washington, by construction under the direction of the officers of the Company, opened Dec. 11, 1870	35
And a branch line from Varna to Lacon, opened Dec. 18, 1870	10
Total	80

—Making total number of miles in operation Jan. 1, 1871, 511 miles.

President, T. B. BLACKSTONE; Directors, T. B. Blackstone, James G. Garner, John B. Drake—term of service expires first Monday in April, 1871—Wm. F. Weld, John A. Stewart, Peyton R. Chandler—term of service expires first Monday in April, 1872—John Crerar, Lorenzo Blackstone, John J. Mitchell—term of service expires first Monday in April, 1873; Secretary and Treasurer, W. M. Larrabee; General Superintendent, J. C. McMullin.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW LOAN OF UNITED STATES.

The subscriptions to the New Five Per Cent. Stock of the United States now amount to $53,250,000. They are confidently expected to reach $200,000,000 by the time the New Bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:

First—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above-mentioned two hundred millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third—Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cents., which are unconditional, are now going on, and the bonds will soon be issued to subscribers, who can receive a scrip certificate, in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange their United States 5-20s at once, in the Registered or Coupon form. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Extensive subscriptions have already been made through the following New-York City banks and bankers:

FIRST NATIONAL, OF NEW-YORK, No. 140 Broadway.
FOURTH NATIONAL, OF NEW-YORK, Pine and Nassau sts.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.
Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.
Messrs. VERMILYE, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Pine, near Nassau-st.
Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., Broad-st. and Exchange-place.
Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.
Messrs. BALTZER & TAAKS, No. 50 Exchange-place.
Messrs. GLENDENNING & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.
Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & CO., Wall and William sts.
Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.
Messrs. MARX & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.
Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Nassau and Cedar sts.
NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, Wall-st. and Broadway.
F. SCHUCHARDT & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place.
TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.
Messrs. SOUTTER & CO., William and Pine sts.
And by Hon. THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Treasury Office.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 8.

By Judge Brady.

Tompkins *vs.* McIlvaine, James *vs.* Godchaud, Baker *vs.* Platt, Scofield *vs.* Devlin, Irving *vs.* Brady, Zinger *vs.* Bentz, Ludlow *vs.* The American Exchange National Bank; orders granted.

Leslie *vs.* Leslie; case settled.

The People ex rel. John Godfrey *vs.* James W. Fowler; motion denied.

Kinney *vs.* Todd; motion denied.

McCahill *vs.* The Trustees of the Murray Hill Baptist Church et al.; reference ordered.

In the application of Edward King; reference ordered.

Storne *vs.* Keuman; motion denied, but without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 8.

By Judge Spencer.

Joseph Taussig *vs.* Julius Hart; Charles D. Lord *vs.* James Dunseith; Hyman Nelson *vs.* Mario Sirio; Edward Daly *vs.* Leopold Wise; William H. Libby *vs.* John G. Arnoux; orders granted.

Morris Frank et al *vs.* The Chemical National Bank of New-York; cause referred.

Ellen Long *vs.* Nicholas Lorenzo; motion denied.

Charles B. Caldwell *vs.* Charles A. Stetson; order granted.

A. T. Butler *vs.* Evening Mail Association; order granted.

Eliza Clark et al *vs.* William E. Rider; order of reference.

Philip U. Engs et al *vs.* Lawrence Phillips et al; order granted.

John F. Winslow *vs.* Leon Oliver et al; order granted.

Andrew Dold *vs.* Louis Stellauer; order granted.

By Judge Jones.

Daniel C. Hyde *vs.* Edward Howard et al.; memorandum for counsel.

Charles G. Westlake *vs.* Richard E. Lusk; injunction dissolved, without costs.

James Brooks *vs.* Catharine P. Holden; motion granted, with $10 costs.

James Lawrence *vs.* J. Nelson Tappan; motion denied on the ground of laches, with $10 costs.

Maynard C. Carrere *vs.* Paul Spofford; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Gertrude Bendt *vs.* Alexander Bendt; decree granted.

Glenville Woolen Company *vs.* Alexander J. Cameron; Glenville Woolen Company *vs.* Joseph Ripley; appeal-book on appeal from Superior Court, General Term, to Court of Appeals, and also the opinion of Appeals wanted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 8.

By Judge Loew.

In the matter of Israel Pike; motion denied.

Kiernan *vs.* Cutting et al; motion granted.

Hinch *vs.* Totten et al; motion granted; and Joseph Koch, Esq., Justice of the Fifth District Court, appointed referee.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—APRIL 8.

Before Judge Larremore.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

John Sheehy vs. *Theodore E. Tomlinson.*—The following opinion of Judge LARREMORE, in this case, will be found of interest, as stating the law governing mechanics' liens on property in this City. This action was brought to foreclose a mechanic's lien, filed July 1, 1868, in pursuance of the act of 1863. No proof was offered by the plaintiff that said lien had been continued or renewed, as required by said act, and such omission (as held by this Court at General Term) is fatal to the specific relief asked for in the complaint. But there may be a personal liability on the part of the defendant, who was both owner and contractor, notwithstanding such failure of proof. The testimony is somewhat vague and unsatisfactory, but presumptively establishes the fact that plaintiff, at request of the defendant, furnished labor and materials in the erection of a house in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, to the amount of $840, which claim, with the interest thereon, $154 35, amounts to the sum of $994 35. The plaintiff swears positively to the facts of his case, and he is corroborated as to many of them by the witness Spence, the architect of the defendant. The defendant, as to the employment, service and value, is uncertain, and frankly states his want of recollection. This would dispose of the case were it not for the counter-claim set up by the defendant. He swears positively that a settlement was had between the plaintiff (who had been his agent) and himself, by which it appeared that the plaintiff was indebted to him in about the sum of $1,500, and that the defendant admitted such indebtedness. Such admission is proved by two witnesses and denied by the defendant. None of the details of the settlement are given and nothing appears but the conclusions of the parties, drawn from facts which are not before the Court. Without an accounting between the parties and balance stated, it is impossible to reach an equitable decision as to their rights. There must be a reference to take proof and state the accounts between the parties, to the end that on the coming in of the report of the referee therein, judgment may be entered in this action for the plaintiff for said sum of $994.35, or for such less sum as shall appear to be due to said defendant from said plaintiff on such accounting. And in case it shall be found on such accounting, that plaintiff's indebtedness to the defendant equals or exceeds the said sum of $994.35, judgment shall be entered against said plaintiff in favor of the defendant for costs, or for such excess and costs as the case may be.

THE FRENCHMAN'S FORTUNE.

Louis Bonard's Bequest to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Two Papers in Dispute—Proceedings Before the Surrogate Yesterday.

The will of LOUIS BONARD, an old French resident of this city, who, by a life of frugality and economy, had amassed a fortune, and who, upon his death-bed, bequeathed his entire property, amounting to over $100,000, to Mr. HENRY BERGH, in trust, for the use of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has already been published in full in these columns. Subsequent to the death of the testator, the will was presented for probate at the Surrogate's office, and at the same time another will was produced, executed Feb. 11, about three weeks prior to Mr. BONARD's decease, by the terms of which, after two special legacies of $10,000 each, the remainder of the estate was devised to the Society. These wills, it appears, are to be contested, and yesterday the case was opened before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate. The proceedings, however, being merely preliminary, but little business of interest was transacted, but from the array of legal talent employed in the matter, the contest bids fair to be warmly fought, and the litigation a protracted one, while the Society, instead of taking possession of a fortune, it would seem has inherited a lawsuit of no mean pretensions. The main question in dispute is, of course, as to the validity of the will last executed, but it will also be attempted to probate the paper of Feb. 11, the devisees named therein naturally having evinced a desire to share in the dead man's property. Both instruments will, however, be contested by alleged relatives of the deceased, and although no allegations were filed yesterday, it is understood that insanity and undue influence will form the grounds of the action. By mutual consent of all parties, the case was adjourned until May 6. The following lawyers have been retained, all of whom put in an appearance yesterday: For the will last executed, and in support of the devise to the Society named, Messrs. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY and J. G. BOYD. For the first will, Hon. JOHN K. PORTER, as counsel for NILIS & BAGLEY, attorneys for Mr. JONES, a legatee in the sum of $10,000, and JOHN S. RIDGEWAY for WM. H. BILL, a second legatee to the same amount. In opposition to the wills the CONDERT BROTHERS appeared on behalf of the French Consul, as representing heirs and next of kin in France, and for Miss JOSEPHINE BONARD, of this City, who claims relationship with the testator. Mr. BERGH was in Court pending the discussion in reference to an adjournment, and appeared deeply interested in the matters involved.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Messrs. Hiram Duryea, George F. Williams, Julius Spadone, and John Tregaskis, the Associate Committee having in hand the preparations for the forthcoming dinner of the surviving members of Duryee's Zouaves (Fifth New-York Volunteers) are now almost at the end of their labors. It is proposed to hold the reunion at one of our leading hotels, and that Gen. Abram Duryee, the founder of the famous regiment that bore his name, is to preside over the festivities and welcome those who enlisted under his banner, and made the old regiment so glorious in camp and field. Among the guests will be Major-Gen. George B. McClellan, the old commander of the Army of the Potomac, and a warm friend to the "Red Devils;" Major-Gen. Gouv. K. Warren, who so long commanded the Fifth; Major-Gens. Kilpatrick and Davies, who were Captains in the regiment when it marched to the front, ten long years ago, will also be present. Major-Gen. Meade is expected, as also Gen. Burnside. It will thus be seen that the committee have not been idle, and are bound to succeed in their undertaking

The following National Guard organizations will take part in the grand peace celebration tomorrow, and form the first division of the procession, under command of Gen. John E. Bendix, of the Fifth Regiment; Capt. Karl Klein's Independent Troop, as escort to the Grand Marshal; Third Regiment Cavalry, Col. J. H. Budke; Fifth Regiment Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Kraeger; Sixth Regiment Infantry, Col. F. W. Sterry; Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Col. G. Funk; Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Battalion,) Maj. C. W. Fuller; First Regiment, (Battalion,) Capt. Bartmann; Ninety-sixth Regiment Infantry, Col. Krehbiel; Battery B, Artillery, Capt. John Keim; Battery K, Capt J. Heubner. All of these commands will appear in full uniform, agreeably to orders already issued.

Col. Mason announces the following changes in the Thirteenth Regiment: Resigned—Capt. John S. Van Cleef, H Company; Capt. William Barnett, G Company; Lieut. Francis Deacon, I Company; Lieut. Wallace H. Cole, A Company. Promoted—First Lieut. Elias L. Hull, H Company, Captain, vice Van Cleef, resigned; Second Lieut. Franklyn Coit, I Company, First Lieutenant, vice Deacon, resigned; Sergt. Herbert E. Soper, G Company, Second Lieutenant, vice Wing, promoted; Quartermaster Sergt. Henry V. Gahagan, Second Lieutenant, A Company, vice Cole, resigned; George D. Allen, Second Lieutenant of I Company, vice Coit, promoted. Appointed—Samuel P. Hodgkiss, Hospital Steward, vice Waller, returned to Company; private Wm. V. Peacon, Sergeant Standard Bearer, vice Lawrence, discharged; private Wm. B. Overton, I Company, Quartermaster-Sergeant, vice Gahagan, promoted; private Robert B. Hughes, A Company, Commissary Sergeant, vice Leach, returned to company; private Charles F. Stephenson, I Company, Left General Guide. Honorably discharged—Clark H. Ackerman, drummer, and private John A. Forrest, A Company; Thomas J. Watson, B Company; Andrew D. Harper, G Company.

The annual election of Company F, Ninth Infantry, was held on Friday evening last, at the Armory, No. 213 West Twenty-sixth-street, to fill vacancies, when John F. Cowan was elected Corporal, Private Joseph A. Bluxome re-elected Treasurer, and Private John Hiller re-elected Secretary. Brevet-Col. Wm. E. Van Wyck presided, and appointed the following committees for the ensuing year: Court-Martial—First Lieut. John H. Wood, President, Sergt. John C. Ludd, Privates F. Neuburger, E. J. Church, and Nicholas Cullen; Recruiting Committee—Sergt. Samuel Wyatt, Corps. W. B. Coleman, John F. Cowan, privates J. L. Davett and H. H. Hoe; Finance Committee—Corp. John B. Cholwell, privates M. G. Morrell and R. W. Morris; Armory Committee—Sergt. Charles Hazelton, Corp. H. C. Griffin, privates R. D. Kirk, E. K. Morris and C. A. Flammer. Visiting Committee—Corp. Wm. R. Hazelton, privates J. Wetherspoon and H. G. Keim; Dress Committee—Sergt. Charles W. Homan, privates Wm. Mackey and Thomas Griffin.

The following changes are announced in the Eleventh Regiment by Col. Funk: Lieut. C. J. Smith, Adjutant; Capt. I. W. Saben, Assistant Commissary; R. E. Williams, Assistant Surgeon; Orderly Sergeant, J. Grabowsky, Regimental Commissary Sergeant; and Sergeant Brochand of Company E to be Color-bearer.

The First Regiment paraded in full fantigue uniform on Friday evening last, to take possession of their new armory, No. 118 West Thirty-second-street.

A delegation of the Ninth New-York Regiment, Col. James Fisk, Jr., are now in Boston, to arrange for the visit of that regiment to Boston June 16. The Ninth will be received by the First Massachusetts Regiment, and unite in the Bunker Hill celebration, June 17.

The grand promenade concert and hop of the Seventh Regiment, which takes place on Thursday evening next at the Academy of Music, promises to be one of the events of the season. We have already alluded to the proposed arrangements, and it only remains to say now that everything is in splendid trim, and those fortunate in holding tickets have a delightful prospect before them.

The field officers, Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, Color Sergeant, General Guides, Markers, and Companies "B," "D," "A," "H," and "K," composing the right wing of the Thirteenth Regiment, will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The field officers, Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, Color Sergeant, General Guides, Markers, and Companies "C," "E," "G," "I," and "F," composing the left wing, will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, on Thursday, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

The First Cavalry is ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction at the regimental armory, as follows: Troops G and K, Lieut.-Col. John Madden, April 18 and 25; Troops D, F and B, Major Joseph Fleischl, April 19 and 26; Troops E, C and A, Major John H. Timmerman, —. This regiment will be formed hereafter, and until further orders, as follows: G, K, D, F, B, C, E, A. John Willis has been appointed Sergeant-Major, and John J. Cloren Sergeant-Standard-bearer.

On Tuesday evening the promenade concert of the Seventy-first Regiment takes place at the Academy of Music, when the regimental prizes will be awarded.

The thirteenth Regiment assembled for drill, in full-dress uniform, at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, on Thursday evening last, when the veteran medal of the Thirteenth Regiment was presented to such applicants as were declared entitled to the same.

The drill season is now approaching an end, and the members of the regiments are looking forward to a period of rest with considerable satisfaction at the successful progress made by them during the Winter.

BREAKING UP THE BAGNIOS.

Twenty-nine Houses of Ill-Fame Suppressed in the First Ward—Thirty Men and Ninety-two Women Incarcerated in the Tombs.

For several years past the lower half of the City has been infested with basement houses of prostitution of the lowest character. Among the most offensive of the neighborhoods where they abound is the one on the west side of the First Ward below the line of Cedar-street, and for some months past complaints have been constantly coming to the Tombs from sailors and others, who, on visiting these dens, have generally been robbed by the inmates.

So offensive has this nuisance become of late, that Justice HOGAN decided to issue warrants for the arrest of all the proprietors of the vile places, and to break up the bagnios by taking into custody every person found therein. This decision was executed yesterday afternoon, when Superintendent KELSO's special squad of Police, under the direction of Inspectors DILKS, JAMESON and WALLING, and Capt. SPEIGHT, and consisting of two Sergeants, a roundsman and the off-platoon of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, a Sergeant, roundsman and section of men from each of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Precincts, made a descent on the low basement brothels in the First Ward. The Police entered all the dens simultaneously, and arrested every person found within the twenty-nine places which they visited. The officers were armed with warrants issued by Justice HOGAN, complaints having been made by JOHN J. QUINN, a roundsman attached to the Central Office. The following were the places upon which the descent was made: Nos. 1, ½ and 3 Albany-street; Nos. 132 and 136 Liberty-street; Nos. 61, 64, basement and first floor, 66, basement and first floor, 67, 67½, 68, 70, 84, 86, 124, 128, 132, 133, 136, 136½, 138, 145, 147, 150, 152 and 156 Greenwich-street, making twenty-nine in all. From these places thirty men and ninety-two women and girls, of the most degraded and homely description, were taken into custody, but the male proprietors of the places, by some strange mischance, were nearly all absent at the time of the raid, and so escaped arrest.

The prisoners were formed into a column, and headed by Inspector JAMESON, marched in procession from the First Ward, along Centre-street, to the Tombs, where they, with the officers, filled the whole of the Court-room. Thousands of persons had been roused by this unlooked for raid, and Centre-street was densely crowded, even to the stoppage of both pedestrian and vehicle travel, during the time that was occupied by the Police in conveying the prisoners to Court.

When the Magistrate had taken his seat on the bench, the prisoners were called up according to the warrants, each bagnio separate, and their names taken down on commitment papers. The transcribing of the names and committal of the prisoners occupied at least three hours, so that before the whole party had been disposed of it was nearly dark.

The following is a list of the persons against whom the warrants were issued as proprietors of the places thus broken up: Louis Paulberger, No. 136 Liberty-street; J. Borentz, No. 132 Liberty-street; Deidrick Schumacher, No. 3 Albany-street; Charles Wilson, No. 1½ Albany-street; Henry Metzer, No. 1 Albany-street; Jas. Miller, No. 156 Greenwich-street; Ernest Wagner, No. 152 Greenwich-street; John Tritchler, Nos. 86 and 150 Greenwich-street; John Cruger, No. 147 Greenwich-street; John Schmidt, No. 145 Greenwich-street; John Jackson, No. 138 Greenwich-street; Peter Peters, No. 136½ Greenwich-street; Hobert Smith, No. 136 Greenwich-street; Hans Weidenheimer, No. 133 Greenwich-street; William Peterson, No. 132 Greenwich-street; J. Payson, No. 128 Greenwich-street; Eulius Picinilly, No. 124 Greenwich-street; Charles Hayson, No. 84 Greenwich-street; Fritz Byoline, No. 70 Greenwich-street; William J. Hermann, No. 68 Greenwich-street; Herman Iserkrantzer, No. 67½ Greenwich-street; Charles Iker, No. 67 Greenwich-street; Andrew Whitman, No. 66 Greenwich-street; Hg. Platman, No. 66 Greenwich-street; Henry Mokan, No. 64 Greenwich-street; Charles Smith, No. 64 Greenwich-street, and Hy. Albret, No. 61 Greenwich-street. Most of the above, however, escaped arrest.

Justice HOGAN decided to hold all the female proprietors, as the males had escaped, for trial in default of $1,000 bail, and the girls were sent to the Work-house at Blackwell's Island, for six months. The loungers about the places were merely committed for examination, but all the men found connected with the dens were sent to the Work-house for six months. It is rumored that the next raid will be made on the dens on the East River side of the lower part of the City.

JOSEPHINE JOHNSON was arrested on Friday night for robbing JOHN MACK, of No. 51 Washington-street, while with her at No. 70 Greenwich-street, one of the houses that was yesterday afternoon broken up. MACK was sent to the House of Detention as a witness, and JOSEPHINE was committed for trial.

THE RACING PROGRAMMES.

The Encouragement Offered to the Breeders of Fast Horses—Over $100,000 in Purses—Sporting Events Already Announced.

The proprietors and managers of racing tracks are rapidly forming their plans for the Spring and early Summer months, and programmes for the first meetings have already been given out. The purses and stakes are unusually liberal, and the present indications are that the coming season will be the most brilliant ever known in this country. A few years ago there were one or two trotting-horses and one or two running-horses that were, beyond all question, far superior to any others at every race in which they appeared, and this was conceded to them in advance; but high prices have induced careful and systematic breeding, and now, out of a field of a dozen trotting-horses or fifty running horses entered in a race, picking out the winner in advance is mere guess-work. This was illustrated forcibly to the backers of favorites on many a race-track last season, and the chances are this year that betting will be more uncertain than ever. The first of the Associations hereabouts to publish their programme for a Spring meeting was the

FLEETWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION.

The sport will begin on Tuesday, May 16, and continue on the following Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. On the first day there will be a race for three-minute horses, and for those that have no better record than 2:29. The second day presents still greater attractions. The first race will be between horses that have not beaten 2:23, and the second between 2:39 nags. On Thursday, the third day, there will be three races, the first for horses that have not beaten 2:26, the second for 2:50 horses, and the third for 2:31 trotters. On the last day, the large purse of $4,000 is open to all horses, and there will be a second race between 2:31 horses. All the races are to be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and the entries will close at the Hoffman House on the evening of the 4th of May. There is second and third money in all the purses, and the total amount offered is $13,900.

PROSPECT PARK ASSOCIATION.

The Prospect Park Fair-grounds Association have announced their meeting to take place just before the first great running meeting at Jerome Park. Tuesday, June 6, is the first day, and the sport will continue on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the same week. The first day purses are offered to horses that have never beaten 3:00 and 2:26. On the second day there is a race for four-year olds that have never won money, and contests between 2:29 and 2:35 horses. On Thursday there is a $4,000 purse, free for all, and a race for $2:40 horses, and on the last day there is a double-team race to wagons, and a purse for trotters that have never beaten 2:31. All the races will be mile heats, best three in five, except where it is specified to the contrary, and a horse distancing the field in any race will take all the money. Entries close at the Hoffman House, May 2, at 9 P. M. The amount offered in purses is $15,000.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The first of the great running meetings will take place at Jerome Park, beginning Saturday, June 10, and will be continued on Tuesday, June 13, Thursday, 15th, and Saturday, June 17. The stakes and cup-races have an unusual number of entries, and the names have been already published, while the premiums for other races are so liberal that there is certain to be fine sport. There will be a steeple-chase, Welter weights, the first day, a hurdle handicap for all ages the second, a selling sweepstakes on the third, and a steeple chase handicap for all ages on the last day. There is but one heat-race announced, and that is to be the first race on the third day, mile heats, for all ages.

OUT-OF-TOWN MEETINGS.

The Point Breeze Park Association announce their Spring meeting beginning May 24, and continuing on the 25th and 26th, with $7,500 in premiums. The meeting of the Boston Trotting Association will take place at Beacon Park, Brighton, Mass., June 20, and the three following days, the premiums amounting to $16,000. Then there will be the meetings at Providence and Buffalo, the great running meetings at Saratoga and Long Branch, and the patrons of the turf in all sections of the country will have a fair share of the sport. The amount offered in purses already exceeds $100,000, and the heaviest programmes are yet to come.

Delinquent Policemen.

Thirty-five patrolmen were arraigned, yesterday, before Commissioner MANIERRE, and among the cases were some of general interest. Patrolman WM. J. HOLMES, Twenty-second Precinct, was charged with being intoxicated while on patrol duty, Capt. KILLELEA, Sergt. GROSS and Roundsman LANEY, all swearing positively as to his condition. Yet he positively denied that he was under the influence of liquor, and accounted for his appearance by exhaustion in consequence of long-continued sickness in his family. When asked by Mr. MANIERRE why he did not remain at home, he said he was under great expense, and wanted to make full time. Patrolman DENNIS CUMMINS, Twenty-third Precinct, was also charged with intoxication, Capt. CLINCHY testifying that he entered the Station-house on the morning of the 3d inst., with a prisoner, but was himself more drunk than the man he had arrested for intoxication. There was no defense beyond a general denial, and both these cases were referred to the Board.

Patrolman JAMES J. KORAN, who has been a member of the force only twenty-three days, was charged with being off post and sitting down in the back room of a liquor-saloon for twenty-six minutes, and he offered as an excuse that he was sick. Mr. MANIERRE expressed the opinion that an officer who would sit down in a liquor place when in uniform was not long lived as a policeman, and referred the case to the Board.

The Killing of the Dobb's Ferry Thief.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday held an inquest on the body of BRYAN CAVANAGH, who was recently shot by either Officer SCANLON or GILLESPIE while engaged in robbing the railroad cars at Dobb's Ferry, on Thursday evening, March 30. Several witnesses testified that, on hearing men had been shot, they went down the track, and to them CAVANAGH admitted, when he found that he was dying, that he had gone there "to steal," and that MCCORMACK, who was also shot, was his accomplice. JOHN MURPHY, boat-house keeper, of Forty-ninth-street, testified that he had hired a boat to MCCORMACK at noon of March 30, and that the boat was the same found at Dobb's Ferry, and now in the possession of the Police. He had often hired boats to him before, without knowing the purpose for which they were wanted, at thirty cents an hour. Z. V. O. LASHER testified that the Hudson River Railroad had been extensive losers by the operations of a well-organized gang of thieves. CALEB WARD, conductor of the freight train, testified that he had taken the officers up to Dobb's Ferry, had heard the firing, but did not see the persons who did the shooting. The result, however, he saw when subsequently MCCORMACK and CAVANAGH were found lying on the track wounded. Officer SCANLON detailed the chase of the men, the running fire and the exciting pistol fight that occurred on Thursday evening, March 30, and added that the shots were so rapid and continuous that it was impossible to tell whether a shot from either of the officer's pistols, or from one of the gang of thieves, had caused CAVANAGH's injuries. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict that BRYAN CAVANAGH came by his death from a pistol-shot at the hands of some person unknown, and they completely exonerated Officer SCANLON, who fired in self-defense, and in the discharge of his duty. SCANLON was accordingly discharged from custody, and was received very warmly by his friends, who applauded the verdict.

MARITAL UNHAPPINESS.

Proceedings in Four Divorce Suits—Motions for Alimony, &c.

The case of JOSEPH P. MERRILL against his wife FLORENCE A. MERRILL, for divorce, came before Judge SPENCER, of the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a motion on behalf of defendant to open a default. It was represented on behalf of plaintiff that they were married on the 27th of December last, and on the 2d of January following his wife left him and went to live in a house of ill-fame. On behalf of defendant it was claimed that WILLIAM F. HOWE appeared for her when the suit was first commenced, and presenting a paper purporting to be signed by her directing him to withdraw from the defense of the case, did so withdraw. The cause had been referred, but no decree had been rendered, and defendant now asked to have the default opened, and that she have leave to come in and defend, she alleging that she had no notice of the former proceedings, now had a good defense to plead, did not authorize a withdrawal of the defense, and that subsequent cohabitation had taken place. The Court opened the default, and gave defendant twenty days in which to answer.

JANE COCHRANE brings suit against WILLIAM COCHRANE to obtain a divorce, claiming that he has abandoned her and is living in a state of adultery with one TERESA BAKER. Defendant denies this, and asserts that TERESA BAKER had brought up his children by a former wife, one a daughter and the other a son, both grown to maturity; that all three are employed during the day, and TERESA BAKER keeps house; and that the whole story of plaintiff is nothing short of a vile slander. The case came up yesterday, before Judge SPENCER, in Superior Court, Special Term, on a motion for alimony and counsel fee made on behalf of plaintiff. Defendant further stated, in opposition to the motion, that plaintiff had abandoned him several times, the last time taking with her $220 of his money. Judge SPENCER took the papers and reserved his decision.

In the case of GERTRUDE BENDT against ALEXANDER BENDT a decree of divorce was yesterday granted by Judge JONES, in Superior Court, Special Term. The decree is in favor of plaintiff.

The Furniss Divorce Case—Decision of Judge Brady.

In the case of LOUISA E. FURNISS against WM. FURNISS, for separation, which came up before Judge BRADY, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion on behalf of the plaintiff for an allowance of alimony and counsel fee, the facts of which appeared in the TIMES, a decision has now been rendered. Judge BRADY, in his opinion, says: "The defendant denies the possession or ownership of any property, except a few books, and avers that he is in receipt of $1,200 a year only, which is allowed him by his father, with whom he resides. He does not object to the payment of $50 per month out of this for the support of the children now in the custody of the plaintiff, but I think the amount may be increased to $60, and subject to the further order of the Court in relation thereto, on application of either party. I do not think under the circumstances disclosed, any order should be made for the payment of a counsel fee. The defendant has not the means to pay it in addition to the alimony. If the plaintiff is not satisfied with this order, a reference may be had to ascertain the ability of the defendant to contribute more to her support and to pay a counsel fee.

EXIT CHADWICK, THE FORGER.

He is Sent to the Albany Penitentiary for Ten Years—Review of the Prisoner's Conduct by Judge Woodruff.

At the opening of the Circuit Court, yesterday morning, District-Attorney DAVIS moved that sentence be passed on GEORGE W. CHADWICK, convicted at the last term of altering a United States bond of the denomination of $10,000. In doing so, Mr. DAVIS took occasion to express his satisfaction at the care bestowed by the Court to see that the prisoner had the amplest opportunity to lay before him every fact that might advance his interest. He had been furnished with a number of affidavits adverse to the prisoner, but none in his favor. He did not think it his duty to present these affidavits, in the absence of any papers introduced on behalf of the prisoner, and the verdict of the jury remained unaffected.

Judge WOODRUFF asked of the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him?

CHADWICK—I have nothing to say, except that I came into possession of that bond in a legal and legitimate manner. I gave a full and reliable statement of the facts, although it was not handed into the Court, and I was brought here without any notice, and I then sent two messengers for the only witness I could produce that was eligible. He was not found, and I was convicted.

Judge WOODRUFF—The crime of which you are convicted is one not only in a high degree criminal in its nature, but most dangerous to this community. You stand convicted of an offense in the position of an intermediary, receiving, altering and disposing of these bonds, without whose aid the thief would rarely be able to dispose of his plunder, and without whose aid the motive to wrong and plunder their fellow-citizens would be greatly reduced, if not wholly wanting. Your intelligence, your demeanor, your shrewdness and tact, as evidenced in the history of this transaction, and what has been disclosed touching your life and history, show that when you lent yourself to the commission of such an offense you became one of the most dangerous men. If I am not wholly misled in the incidents which have been developed, your intelligence, your good manners and your shrewdness enabled you to lay plans with far-seeing skill. You planted yourself in the midst of a respectable neighborhood of respectable citizens, and by your deportment in the social circle, by your neighborly intercourse, by your kind attentions to your family, you built up among them a good name that would serve you in the furtherance of your wicked designs, and invoke their protection in the event of danger. You have been fairly tried and convicted of an offence which the law regards, and which all good men must regard as heinous, perhaps as much so as any that could be named which concerns property alone. There has been no want of opportunity to produce witnesses in your behalf, as you seem to suggest, and there was abundant time afforded for that purpose. The impression left upon the mind of the Court at the trial, and now is, that your guilt is clear, and that the transaction, which was the subject of investigation, was an exceedingly well laid scheme to make use of this stolen property—those altered bonds—so as to escape detection, and when the facts could be disclosed you stand up without excuse and leaving no doubt of your guilt. The Court has given time on the suggestion of those friends who, by reason of the circumstances to which I have alluded, were led to suppose that your character was such that the commission of such an offense was to be regarded as almost impossible. I say at the solicitation of friends and neighbors the Court has been induced to suspend sentence once and again, that you may lay before the Court such facts in proper form and through right instrumentality as might incline to leniency, although the Court would not presume on affidavits to determine the question of guilt or innocence on which the jury have passed. Instead of these facts there comes up, it is true, a wail from an anguished and affectionate wife, the cry for pity and for mercy from an intelligent and apparently accomplished neice—the silent appeal of helpless, dependent and innocent children—the hope on the part of your neighbors that this Court will be merciful, with such force as almost to move justice from its seat, and deprive an injured community of redress and the protection which the law designs to afford. The minister of Justice would be more than human if he could be insensible to these appeals, yet in the absence of explanation, in the absence of any circumstances to influence the Court, there is no doubt of your guilt, and with the conviction produced by the trial that that guilt is deliberate, premeditated, and I fear only regretted because of present consequences. The Court is constrained to yield to the demands of justice rather than the appeals to mercy. Would that when you put yourself in this unholy business your wife and family and friends had operated on your mind, instead of being reserved to be applied to mine. Some considerations connected with the case would tend to induce a sentence extending to the extreme limit which the law allows, but the Court is at liberty, however, to consider how far the claims of others and the feelings of others may be influential, and yet the cause of justice must be maintained and the public rights and interests protected. I have not deemed it my duty to go to that limit. The statute imposes as a punishment a fine of not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding 15 years. I find nothing in the review of the case that I think would justify me in making the sentence less than that which I now pronounce, that you be imprisoned for ten years at hard labor and pay a fine of $1,000, the sentence to be executed in the Albany Penitentiary.

CHADWICK, who was much affected during the delivery of the sentence, was then removed in custody.

Statistics of the Week.

Fourteen hundred and seventy-one persons were arrested by the Police last week.

Fire Marshal MCSPEDON reports twenty fires during the week ending at noon yesterday, with a loss of $11,150 and an insurance of $163,050. Six of these disasters were caused by carelessness, six by the use of kerosene, three by overheated stoves, and the others were accidents.

The vital statistics for the past week show 42 still-births, 359 births, 116 marriages, and 509 deaths.

There were 92 males and 847 females furnished with situations through the Free Labor Bureau during the past week.

The sum of $49,209 53 was received for City and County taxes during the past week.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth.
EDWARD HAIGHT, JR., Member of New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.
We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.
As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.
We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
Investment orders particularly attended to.
Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on approved first-class real estate in this City or Brooklyn. No bonus required.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Refer by permission to:
Brown Brothers & Co.,
Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of May, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirty Directors, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 12th April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE—AN ELECTION for directors of the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.
All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Call or send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 368 6th-av., near 23d-st. Money deposited on or before April 15 will draw interest from April 1.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
WM. M. GILES, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New-Bowery.
Assets..........$2,941,528 53
Deposits, inc. int..........2,752,379 43
Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums of $5 and upward. One dollar received. Deposits made on or before the 20th of April draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July and January.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1871.
A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a Surplus Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, upon the Capital Stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th April inst. The Transfer-book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th day of April. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 7th prox.
A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY APRIL 10,
WILL CONTINUE THEIR GREAT SALE OF
CHEAP SILKS.
BLACK-GROUND COLORED STRIPED SILKS,
AT 67½ CTS., $1, AND $1 50 PER YARD.
GRISAILLE STRIPED SILKS, AT $1 50, $1 75,
AND $2 PER YARD.
BLACK and WHITE, AND COLORED CHECKED
SILKS, AT $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2.
WHITE-GROUND BLACK STRIPED SILKS AT
$1 50, $1 75, and $2.
RICH DRESS SILKS,
IN ALL THE CHOICE SPRING SHADES.
TRIMMING SILKS,
IN ALL COLORS TO MATCH.
EPINGLINE TRIMMING IN ALL THE NEW
SHADES.
BLACK SILKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND
MAKES.
AMERICAN SILKS
IN THE POPULAR BRANDS OF
"GRAND CACHEMIRE D'AMERIQUE,"
AT $2 25, AND
"GREAT NORTH AMERICAN,"
AT $2 50 AND $2 75, ALWAYS IN STOCK.
ALSO, A FRESH INVOICE OF
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, IN RECHERCHE
DESIGNS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
OF RARE BEAUTY. ALSO
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT EXTREMELY
LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL EXHIBIT ON TUESDAY, APRIL 11,
THEIR NEW STYLES OF
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' WHITE LAWN WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' SWISS WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' PIQUE WALKING SUITS.
CHILDREN'S HANDSOME PIQUE WALKING
COATS AND SUITS.
WE SHALL OFFER
LADIES' WHITE LAWN SUITS FROM $8 50 to $35.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS FROM $4 to $30.
LADIES' SWISS SUITS (VERY FINE)
AT $26 and $28.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SACKS AND
BLOUSES, $2.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, $2 and $3.
CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $1 75 to $2 50.
CHILDREN'S LINEN BLOUSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $1 50 to $1 75.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, 75c. and $1.
LADIES' TUCKED CHEMISES, 75c. and $1.
LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS 75c. and $1.
LADIES' FRENCH CORSETS, 75c. and $1 25, BEST
SHAPES.
LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, TUCKED AND
PUFFED, $1.
LADIES' CALICO WRAPPERS, AT $2.
LADIES' PERCALE WRAPPERS, $4 50.
LADIES' CALICO SUITS, $3 50.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE FOR $65.
LADIES' TROUSSEAU, COMPLETE, $125.
LADIES' FINE LINEN OVERSKIRTS, $12 to $32.
LADIES' CLOTH SACKS, (FROM BERLIN,)
$10 to $30.
CHILDREN'S SILK AND MOHAIR DRESSES.
OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
IS NOW COMPLETE, AND WE ARE PREPARED
TO MAKE DRESSES AND SUITS TO ORDER.
LADIES' SILK WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' JAPANESE SILK WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' MOHAIR SUITS, &c., &c.,
IN STOCK.
LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY APRIL 10,
WILL OFFER IN THEIR DIFFERENT
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS
10 CASES OF BRIGHTON POPLINS, IN
STRIPES, PLAIDS, AND CHENES,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
CAMBRIDGE POPLINS, A NEW MATERIAL,
IN BROWN AND STEEL COLORS,
AT 50 CENTS PER YARD.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH GRENADINES, IN THE LATEST
DESIGNS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LISLE THREAD GRENADINES, IN ALL
COLORS, AT 37½ CENTS PER YARD.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
A FULL LINE OF
FINE STRIPED MOHAIRS,
RESEMBLING SILK,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
PLAIN MOHAIRS, FOR TRAVELING SUITS.
JAPANESE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND GRAY STRIPES,
AT 80 CENTS PER YARD.
SILK SERGES, PONGEES, SATIN DU CHENE,
IN NEW SPRING SHADES.
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF 4-4 PRINTED PERCALES, AT 12½ CENTS PER YARD.
STRIPED SCOTCH GINGHAMS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 10,
WILL OPEN A FRESH IMPORTATION OF
LACE CURTAINS,
IN NOTTINGHAM AND REAL LACE,
BY THE SET OR YARD, AT
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.,
WILL HAVE THEIR
FIRST GRAND OPENING OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
On TUESDAY, April 11.

A CARD.
JACKSON'S,
Broadway and Waverley-Place,
HAS ALL THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES
IN
BLACK DRESS GOODS,
INCLUDING THE VERY FINEST GRADES OF
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS, IRON FRAME AND CANVAS, MESH GRENADINES, &c.
ALSO,
COMPLETE SUITS FOR MOURNING,
READY MADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 10,
WILL MAKE AN IMMENSE DISPLAY OF
DECIDED NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' READY-MADE SILK, POPLIN,
ORGANDIE, LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,
DRESSES, &c.,
LADIES' EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED SILK,
CLOTH, CASHMERE AND DRAP D'ETE
JACKETS.
LADIES' TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED
STRAW, CHIP AND LEGHORN
HATS AND BONNETS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY AND
TRIMMING RIBBONS, &c., &c.
CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THE ABOVE, WHICH WILL BE FOUND MOST ATTRACTIVE, NOT ONLY IN STYLE AND QUALITY, BUT ALSO IN PRICE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 10,
WILL ADD TO THEIR VERY LARGE AND
EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
CARPETS,
250 PIECES,
5-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FRESH GOODS,
AT $1 75 PER YARD;
THE SAME QUALITY RECENTLY SOLD AT
$2 AND $2 25.
AND THEY WILL ALSO OFFER
A LARGE VARIETY
OF
NOVELTIES
IN
EXTRA QUALITY MOQUETTES,
AXMINSTERS, WILTONS,
&c., &c., &c.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE LARGELY REDUCED THE PRICES
OF THEIR STOCK OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS,
LACES, LACE SHAWLS, DRESSES,
FLOUNCES, CAPES, COLLARS, TRIMMING
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S IMPORTED GARMENTS IN EVERY VARIETY.
LADIES' HIGH-COST UNDER-GARMENTS, &c.
TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.,
WILL HAVE THEIR
FIRST GRAND SPRING OPENING
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES, $1, AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, between Great Jones and 4th sts.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patents will be dealt with according to law.

DRY GOODS.

BRADBURY BROS.,

(Late SUGDEN & BRADBURY,)
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
one door below Bleecker-st.,

beg to call special attention to their ladies' suit department.

DRESSES AND SUITS,
READY-MADE AND TO ORDER,

which in point of style and finish can be equaled by few houses in this City, and surpassed by none, and which we offer at a much lower price than the same class of goods can be bought elsewhere.

We have also a fine assortment of
BROCHE, WOOL AND SUMMER
SHAWLS,
AND A SUPERB MAKE OF
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
guaranteed to wear, and the patterns unsurpassed in real thread.

ALSO,
BLACK GROS GRAIN and GLACE SILKS, SUMMER SILKS, SATINS, &c., &c., to which, as regards quality and price, we ask a comparison with any other house. ALL OUR BLACK SILKS ARE WARRANTED OF LYONS MANUFACTURE.
No others will give satisfaction.

DRESS GOODS.

We shall make LARGE ADDITIONS on MONDAY to our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, and invite special attention to them. They consist of
ENGLISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
JAPANESE SILKS, &c., &c.,
and are well worthy the attention of purchasers. An inspection entails no obligation to buy, and will convince those having a prejudice against dealing out of Broadway that our GOODS are the same in QUALITY, and our PRICES unquestionably LOWER.

We have a large assortment of WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, LINENS and HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

BRADBURY BROS.,
(Late SUGDEN & BRADBURY,)
Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

N. B.—For the accommodation of our German friends, we have arranged seats in order to give them an opportunity to view the procession.

GRAND OPENING
AT
Altman Bros. & Co.
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 10,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS OF
THEIR RETAIL STORE, VIZ:
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, &c.
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DUCKS, DRILLS, REPELLANTS, &c.
BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING—SUITS AT
$5 EACH AND UPWARD.
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

The sale of Cloaks, Shawls, Dress-goods and Domestics, damaged by water at the burning of the store of M. C. DeBevoise, will continue until they are all closed out. No. 289 Grand-st.

DIAMOND D MOHAIRS.

It has been almost impossible in this country to obtain a really good Alpaca which would retain its color and brilliancy. The enormous duties making goods cost high, the tendency has been to import Alpacas that would look cheap. Such goods, made of inferior materials, cannot retain their appearance, and the result is a lady saves 75 cents on a dress which costs $20 to make up, and is quite shabby in a few weeks. Satisfied the ladies would appreciate a really good Alpaca, we imported this first-class Alpaca, well known in England, France and Germany, and the result has been (as we anticipated) a steadily-increasing demand, and those who have worn them for some time say they will use no other, as they do not crease, wrinkle, or lose their color and brilliancy.

Unlike the ordinary Alpacas sold in this country, these goods have no dressing in them, and consequently are not injured by water, and may be sponged off when soiled. Their brilliancy is obtained by the wool they are made of, and not by hot pressing and high finishing, like the ordinary goods.

Do not buy an Alpaca until you look at these goods. Try them, and you will find they are all that is claimed for them.

They are now to be obtained from nearly all first-class retailers throughout the country.

Sole Importers, N. B. FALCONER & CO.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,
CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Most elegant shapes and styles, our own importation, now opening.
CORSETS TO SUIT EVERY STYLE OF FIGURE, OR TO ORDER.
AND A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, SHOULDER-BRACES, NURSING CORSETS.
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, RIDING-BELTS,
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS,
In hair-cloth and every other variety, and latest styles, at most reasonable prices. N. B.—Selling off at a great sacrifice the balance, about 200 dozen, of elegantly-shaped real French Corsets. Removed last Fall from store No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—A fine lot, comprising very recent purchases in Europe, at attractive prices.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 82 5th-av.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, by W. S. Mount, N. A., together with the collection of an amateur gentleman, comprising important pictures from W. S. Mount, N. A., Borkman, Tallee, Patrois, Bristol, Guerre, Preyer, Butler, George Hall, Pecrus, Brochardt, Carl Hubner, Seagnac, Wm. Brown, Horn, Slaig, Thomas Cole, Kaufman, W. T. Richards, Cortez, Marshall, Sommer, W. T. Clark, Maes, Sackke, Chapin, Duverger, Noran, Vegrasset, Darru, Panton, Le Vassuer, Verboekhoven, Th. Wust, Webb, Alex. Wust, and others of celebrity, now on exhibition, day and evening, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., to be sold at auction MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, 10th and 11th April, at 8 o'clock.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHICKERING PIANO-FORTE, &C., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 103 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., near 6th, the entire furniture, consisting of carved walnut parlor suite in crimson brocatel, rose-wood suite in reps, rose-wood sofas, rose-wood centre-tables, mahogany extension-table, black walnut French bedsteads, black walnut dressing-bureaus, pier mirrors, console table, black walnut bureaus, enameled suites, black walnut armoire à glaces, spring and hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas, lace curtains, cornices, lambrequins, engravings, lithographs, lounges, &c., Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 126 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of carved walnut parlor suite in figured satin, rose-wood centre-tables, French pier mirror, lace curtains, black-walnut wardrobe, black-walnut library-table, black-walnut chairs, black-walnut bedsteads, wash-stands, dressing bureaus, mattress, paillasses, &c.; lambrequins, cornices, bronzes, paintings, Brussels carpets, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, will sell at the Somerville Gallery MONDAY and TUESDAY, 10th and 11th April, by order of executors of the estate of Wm. S. Mount, N. A., his entire collection of oil-paintings, &c., together with the valuable collection of a gentleman amateur. Now on exhibition free, day and evening.

ENGINEER OFFICE, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1871.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE ON May 10, 1871, one horse, wagon and harness, at No. 170 Greene-st., New-York City. Bids deemed disadvantageous will be rejected. Terms cash.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Col. Engineers, Brevet Major-Gen.

FURNITURE SALES AT AUCTION.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
in addition to their real estate business and the appraisement of property, give their special attention to HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residences of the owners. Office 77 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A—DESIRABLE DWELLINGS FOR sale at lowest market rates.
FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.—First-class medium sized house.
PARK-AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Brown-stone house.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, NEAR PARK-AVENUE.—First-class medium sized house.
THIRTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Medium-sized modern house.
FORTY-SECOND-STREET, ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE.—First-class house, leasehold.
FORTY-SECOND-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Superb large house, in fee.
FORTY-FIFTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Small modern house.
FORTY-SIXTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Full-sized new dwelling.
FORTY-NINTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Large and small houses, both leasehold.
FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE AND CENTRAL PARK.—First-class four-story high-stoop new brown-stone house, 20x60, lot 100 feet, in fee; possession.
ALSO,
BUILDING LOTS, on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., above and below the Park, at lowest rates.
ALSO,
$200,000 ESTATE FUNDS to loan on BOND and MORTGAGE, in sums to suit, on New-York and Brooklyn PROPERTY. MORTGAGES CASHED.
ALSO,
a revised printed list of Madison-av. and other houses for sale and to let.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.,
UNION-SQUARE.
The place for bargains in brown-stone houses, from $12,000 to $100,000, in first-class locations.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, NO. 109 East 79th-st., a 100 feet street, three-story and basement, 20 by 50 feet; lot 100 feet; brown-stone, black-walnut parlor house. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., Lumber, 47th-st., North River, and No. 2 Pine-st., at 2 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—WE offer in this street, near Madison-av., a desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, over 34 feet wide; also, a stable with the house.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

ANOTHER BARGAIN—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house in 42d-st., near 8th-av., 18.9x50x100; frescoed, with all improvements; only $15,500.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A DESIRABLE PURCHASE—FOUR-story brown-stone house, near 5th-av., in 23d-st., 28x6?x100; will become valuable for business; only $45,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A SUPERIOR-BUILT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x56x100, on 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; will be sold cheap to a prompt party. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—For sale, a most desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x55x98.9, in complete order; a convenient location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR small house or lots in Harlem, a four-story brick double house, full of tenants; best location in Harlem. Inquire of JOHN BALMORE, owner, 1st-av. and 111th-st.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 46TH-ST.—A fine lot, 25x100, price low; also, a corner lot, 34x100, and street lot connecting, below 50th-st.; also, plots and single lots, below and fronting the Park.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, at a bargain, No. 118 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., 25x100 feet, four story, brown stone; will be rented if not sold soon. S. EDDY, office Brooklyn Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A valuable property, 51x100 feet, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a club or public institution; price $140,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV., ABOVE THE PARK, FINE house, four lots and stable, cheap; with possession; also, whole fronts, corner and inside lots, fronting Central and Morningside Parks, for sale or exchange.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—TO BE SOLD, SECOND door east of 5th-av., between 38th and 42d sts., a first-class, four story, stone, high-stoop, 22x60x100; a very elegant house, and in the best order.
HATCH AND RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

$17,000—A BARGAIN.—FOUR-story English-basement brick, 16.8x50x100, handsomely furnished and in first-rate order, in West 38th-st. HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

A CHOICE HOUSE FOR SALE IN 21ST-st., near 6th-av., brick and brown stone, 20x55x100; elegant order; only $20,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

BARGAIN.—ONE OF THE BEST-BUILT houses, Dorchester stone, to be found, in 50th-st., near 5th-av., to be sold cheap if promptly called for.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOW, AND ON EASY TERMS, the elegant brown-stone house No. 10 East 46th-st., full size; if not sold soon will be rented. S. EDDY, office Brooklyn Insurance Company, 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 629 Lexington-av., below 54th-st.; house 20x50, lot 80 feet. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE VAN DYKE HOTEL AND restaurant property on Catherine-slip; size 90x50; a splendid investment for a hotel man.
D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY BRICK house, in a pleasant neighborhood; terms easy. Apply at No. 69 2d-st., after 10 A. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW BROWN-STONE high-stoop houses, 20.10x45 feet, lot 100 feet, on the south side of President-st., between Clinton and Court sts.; ready to occupy by the 10th of April; price, $15,250; cash $6,250, mortgage $9,000, five years, seven per cent. Apply to S. B. VREELAND, No. 242 Harrison-st., near Court, or E. V. CLARK, J. Boynton's Son & Co., No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY STORE, NO. 661, OPposite Bond-st., to let; size 25 by 100 feet, together with the four-story store in the rear, No. 193 Mercer-st., making 25 by 200 feet, divided to suit applicants; immediate possession; rent low. Apply at No. 128 Fulton-st.

A FINE FRONT OFFICE, 25x35, WITH four large plate-glass windows, No. 177 Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., to let. Inquire of A. S. PATTERSON, International Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 152 Broadway.

A COMMODIOUS AND CHEERFUL Hall in a central location which has been used for religious services during the past three years, may be obtained for the same purpose. Apply to WM. B. DE GARMO, No. 82 5th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND BASEments, No. 66 Liberty-st., one door east of Broadway, adjoining Mutual Life building.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st.

TO LET—THE STORE FLOOR AND BASEment No. 346 6th-av., to be altered or repaired to suit a good tenant. Inquire of ROBT. I. BROWN, No. 120 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, UNFURNISHED—BY A family of four adults, six rooms for housekeeping, between 4th and 7th avs.; bath-room, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; rent $50 per month. Address BICKNALL, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents, berths 50 cents; state-rooms $1. Steamers leave daily, (saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COAL.

COAL.—THE BEST QUALITY OF CUMBERland and other semi-bituminous and bituminous coals, for steam and smithing purposes, for sale at the lowest market prices by the cargo.
GEO. W. PECK,
No. 36 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BANKRUPT SALE.
DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BURDETT & DENNIS will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. at
REUNION AND PARK-AVENUE HOTELS,
42d-st. and 4th-av.,
by order Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, U. S. M.,
LARGE QUANTITY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES, &c., &c.
Contents of above elegantly-furnished hotels.
Catalogues at place of sale.

BENJ. F. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
No. 11 Pine-st., first floor.
WEDNESDAY, April 12,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
MITCHELL-PLACE, EAST FORTY-NINTH-STREET—Three-story high-stoop house, No. 11 Mitchell-place, 150 feet east of 1st-av., together with that part of the private street known as Mitchell-place, lying directly in front of said house.
EAST SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The three-story brick house, basement and sub-cellar, with brown-stone trimmings, No. 233 East 78th-st., 13.10x50x102.2; all modern improvements, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., &c.; house in good repair.
Maps and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY ASSIGNEES' SALE.—By order of the United States Court, will be sold by auction without reserve on TUESDAY next, 11th April, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, terms cash, Lease of BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE and SIX LOTS OF GROUND, Nos. 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325 East 11th-st., New-York City. Wm. E. Brockway's old stand; good-will, and a trade of 100 bbls. per day. Also 600 bbls. stock ale, 9 trucks, 11 horses, harness, engines, boilers, presses, pumps, vats, tubs, worms, refrigerator, well pump, good well of cool water, 2,000 hogsheads, 3,000 barrels, 500 half-barrels, and all other fixtures and apparatus in complete order for brewing 200 bbls. per day; ready to start forthwith. For particulars inquire at the Brewery, of
J. M. GUITEAU, No. 28 East 28th-st.
JOHN GORDON, No. 3 State-st.,
Assignees.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1871.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. Adjourned Executor's Sale, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871, at 3 P. M., on the premises, of two neat cottages and a desirable residence, being the property of E. A. JAQUES, deceased, on Prospect and Waverly sts. and Oakland-avenue, Hudson City, Jersey City Heights. This property is well located on a prominent corner. The large house contains eleven rooms, and is attractive in appearance, and has six lots of land, well improved. The cottages contain seven rooms each.
For full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.
SUPREME COURT.—STEVENS vs. STEVENS.
29 269-1000 acres of land in Town of Westchester, with three dwellings and one barn, together or in parcels to suit,
AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES,
THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1871.
For particulars, apply to
JOHN B. HASKINS, Referee,
or to
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 82 Cedar-st.,
New-York.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.
TO CLOSE THE EBLING ESTATE.
VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE
ON HARLEM RIVER, 121ST-ST.
HOUSE and NINE LOTS OF GROUND on the south side of 121st-st., extending to the river, with all the rights of riparian owners, will be sold at public auction, by JAMES A. FLEURY, auctioneer, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1871, at 12 o'clock. Terms liberal.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS A. ROBINSON, a bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 15th day of March, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 4th day of April, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Reunion Hotel, on 42d-st., in the City of New-York, sell the property of the bankrupt consisting of all the property mortgaged by a chattel mortgage made by A. M. De Lavalette to James E. Shaw, Dec. 1, 1866, covering a quantity of household furniture:

All the property mortgaged under the chattel mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to said James E. Shaw, dated Feb. 1, 1870.

All the property mortgaged under the mortgage made by Julius A. Robinson to John Matthews on or about Aug. 10, 1870.

All the property transferred by Julius A. Robinson, or by him and Frederick P. Nachr to James E. Shaw, under certain bills of sale.

All other personal property of said Julius A. Robinson.

All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the Reunion Hotel, in 42d-st., in said City of New-York.

All the interest of the said Julius A. Robinson in the lease of the property known as Nos. 641 and 643 4th-av., in the City of New-York, the last two parcels being known as the Park-avenue Hotel.

Dated New-York, March 31, 1871.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.
The above sale is hereby postponed to April 10, at the same hour and place.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.
For sale—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage—or will trade for Roselle property, house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to SPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOUSE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF West Farms, a very desirable residence for both Summer and Winter. The house has all the modern conveniences and improvements; gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., and is in most excellent order.

The grounds—either seven or fourteen acres, as may be desired—are beautifully laid out, with large garden; plenty of fruit and fine lawn, with large forest and evergreen trees; out-buildings all in perfect condition. The situation is exceedingly accessible, being distant but five minutes' drive from Tremont, or six minutes' from Morrisania stations, on the Harlem Railroad, over good roads, or twenty minutes from Harlem steamboat, over Southern Boulevard, and but half an hour's drive from Central Park.

Will be sold on very liberal terms, furnished or unfurnished, or exchanged for good City property, together with horses, carriages, fine cows, and every variety of poultry if desired. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, COMBINING advantages of city and country residence, within forty minutes of New-York by two double-track roads, 60 trains each way daily, at about stage fares; for sale or to let; house has 12 large rooms, wide halls, gas, bath, &c.; half acre in garden; lawn, fruit and shade trees, &c.; in most attractive part of Elizabeth, less than a mile from three depots; every way a desirable property and place of residence. For full particulars, photograph and terms, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York City.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season. Also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots on the ocean drive or vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Printed catalogues, giving full particulars, mailed free.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT Sing Sing, most beautifully located on a commanding ridge, with extended views of Hudson River and surrounding country, eight acres of fine land, beautiful lawn, planted with over 1,000 evergreens, besides a great variety of ornamental trees and flowering shrubs; buildings all new and in perfect order; hot and cold water, bath, range, &c. Particulars and photographs at office of BLACKWELL & MARKS,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Elizabeth, N. J., a spacious residence, located on West Jersey-st., (Chilton Hill); lot, 100x275; house, 40x40, and extension 20x24; contains fifteen rooms and all modern conveniences. The grounds are tastefully ornamented with evergreen and deciduous trees; garden well stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of NICHOLAS MURRAY, No. 120 Broadway.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE and out-buildings, with 80 or 300 acres land; valuable fruit orchards, beautiful lawns and shade trees; 1½ miles frontage on the Hudson; price extremely low. Also, residences, and farms, all sizes and localities, for sale and exchange.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

PEEKSKILL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A beautiful country-seat, 83 acres under highest cultivation; large stables, gardens, quantities of fruit, forest shade-trees; large commodious residence; every convenience, gas, water, stream; price very low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

A VERY FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT MONTROSE.—Large brick house, brown-stone trimmings, range, hot and cold water throughout; seventeen acres of land; variety of fruit; good out-buildings; fine river and inland views.
BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

A FINE COUNTRY-SEAT, AT HARRISON, mansion and 25 acres of land, beautiful lawn, evergreens and shade trees in great variety; fruit in abundance; out-buildings complete; splendid views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; $16,000.
BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments, $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

A VARIETY OF DESIRABLE COUNtry-seats and smaller places on the Hudson and elsewhere near New-York for sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, by BLACKWELL & MARKS,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—House containing eleven rooms, modern improvements; within eight minutes walk of station. Apply to V. W. MACFARLANE, No. 17 Front-st.

A VERMONT SLATE QUARRY, TEN acres land, houses and fixtures for sale, or exchange for City property. Address E. B., Hoffman House, or G. PARKER, Poultney, Vt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at a moderate price, at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av. No moving in May.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 273—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board, on second and third floors, in suites or single; terms reasonable; rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with board; private family; no moving; reference.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year; railroad communication is now open direct from New-York and Philadelphia to the seminary. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR twelve only, at Orange, N. J.; home comforts; healthy location; easy of access; terms reasonable. Address PRINCIPAL, Post-office Box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens April 25. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, Music, &c.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and children at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn. Address Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, No. 37 West 21st-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

$1,250 PER ANNUM RENT.
I offer two of my houses in 3d-st., corner of 7th-av., Brooklyn, to rent, for the very low price of $1,250 a year, to desirable parties. These houses are 22x50, brown stone, four stories, high stoops, and cost over $22,000 each to build, being done in the most elegant and thorough manner. This is the lowest rent in Brooklyn.
F. F. THOMPSON,
National Currency Bank, New-York.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CONSISTING of thirty-seven acres of fine land, situated about six miles from Hoboken, two and a half miles from Weehawken Ferry, and one-quarter of a mile from the Fair View Station on the line of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad; the house is a very commodious one, containing ten or twelve rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-rooms, &c.; plenty of fruit of all sorts, and fine garden; two large barns, and abundance of fine water in every field; suitable for any person desirous of living in the country; within easy distance of the City; to a good tenant the rent will be low. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO RENT, AT BERGEN, N. J.—FURnished or unfurnished, a handsome modern French-roof dwelling, nearly new, containing ten rooms, with four lots of ground; gas and water in house; burglar-alarm, weather strips, &c.; location unsurpassed; rent $800, or with furniture, $1,100. Apply to G. VREELAND & SONS, Library Hall, Bergen, N. J.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, TO PRIvate family only, brown-stone house, 14 by 60, No. 109 East 40th-st.; rent $225 per month; also, for sale or to rent, furnished, the brown-stone high-stoop four-story new house, No. 161 East 46th-st., 16.8 by 55; rent $200 per month.
JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton-st.

TO LET—CHEAP, AT FORDHAM, NEAR Episcopal Church and Jerome Park, two dwellings, stables and grounds, furnished or unfurnished; two convenient cottages, new dwelling and store, opposite depot; good stand for dry goods, boots and shoes, or drugs. Apply at Heyman's cigar-store, depot, or JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 119 Broadway.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNtry residence situated on the corner of the Williamsbridge and Boston post-roads, known as the Spencer-place, (about a mile from Williamsbridge Station,) consisting of a large house, gardener's lodge, stable, and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

A REVISED PRINTED LIST OF 5th and Madison-av. dwellings and houses elsewhere, at lowest rates, to let, furnished and unfurnished; $200,000, estate funds, to loan on bond and mortgage; mortgages cashed.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, a convenient house, twelve rooms, with two acres of land, one cottage on the premises, within ten minutes walk of Vanderbilt Landing, well calculated for a boarding-house. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

AT BAYONNE, N. J.—TO RENT OR FOR sale, handsome new dwelling-house, delightfully situated between two bays; twenty-five minutes from Liberty-st., New-York; commutation, $50. Owners, J. L. & W. LINDSAY, No. 289 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND HIGH-stoop brick house, with garden lot adjoining, being the tenth house west of Boulevard-place, 10th-av., on north side of 69th-st. Inquire of ROBT. I. BROWN, No. 120 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., THREE beautiful cottages of eight, eleven and thirteen rooms; rents low; access by Harlem boats from Peck-slip and 11th-st. to Astoria, or ferries from James-slip and 34th-st. to Hunter's Point. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON Park, to rent, several villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade-trees, all modern conveniences, delightfully located, near ferry, 35 minutes of Wall-st. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway, or No. 92 Front-st.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, a furnished house, in complete order, with garden, stable and bath-house, situated on the south shore, adjacent to residence of Mr. Wm. Fellowes. Apply to WM. B. CROCKER, No. 32 Cliff-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON NORTH RIVER, 105TH AND 107th sts., two houses, with all improvements; vegetable garden, &c.; partially or fully furnished. Inquire at Woodlawn, 106th and 107th sts., North River.

TO LET—ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 101st-st. and the Bloomingdale Road, a good dwelling-house and stable, with about seven lots. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 79 5th-av.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO RENT, AT Morristown, N. J., the residence of John Hone. Parties wishing to see the place will please apply for a permit at the office of HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

TO LET FURNISHED—THREE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 129 East 38th-st., rent $2,200. Permits of CLARKSON & CO., No. 48 Pine-st., or WALTER L. CLARKSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, near the depot, a desirable house, ten rooms; modern conveniences; rent $450. Inquire at the depot for T. WARRIN.

TO RENT—IN 42D-ST., BETWEEN MADIson and 5th avs., a large house, furnished or not, as may be needed. Inquire of S. W. COE, at H. B. Claflin & Co's.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—A MEDIUM-sized first-class house, in perfect order; (Chickering piano, good library and pictures;) a splendid home. Apply to H. R. PHILLIPS, JR., No. 21 John-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, IN AN English-basement house, an entire second floor; all improvements; rent low to the party that suits. Inquire at No. 315 East 19th-st.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR THE season or year, a handsomely furnished cottage house, nine rooms, pleasantly located; sidewalks to door. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, 110 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 37th-st. Inquire of P. G. CLARK, No. 160 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

TO LET—ONE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment brown-stone house, No. 164 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, with large greenhouse in rear; rent $1,800. Inquire on premises, THOS. B. JACKSON.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, near two railroad depots, a farm, with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN NEWARK, CORner Broad and Nesbitt sts., within five minutes' walk of depots of two roads. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 115 EAST 25TH-ST.; CENTRAL location; in perfect order. Apply to SAMUEL WOOD, No. 176 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RESTAURANT AND DINING-SALOON, on Broadway, near Park for sale; doing a first-class, money-making business; about $10,000 cash required, balance on easy terms. Apply to D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE HALF interest in an established business paying over 100 per cent. certain amount of income on investment guaranteed. Call at Railway Office, No. 267 Broadway.

PAPER-COLLAR LICENSE FOR SALE for cash; granted by Union Paper-Collar Company of New-York. Address Box No. 2,357 New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving the City will sell his horses, bright bays, seven years old, and very stylish, with Brewster landau top buggy, made by Laurence, harness, robes, &c. Apply to private stable, No. 55 East 41st-st., or address Post-office Box No. 416.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SIX-SEAT FAMILY Rockaway, suitable for railroad and steam-boat use. Apply at stable, No. 65 West 44th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION CLAIM AGENCY—NO. 25 Chambers-st.—Protective, reliable. Pensions for soldiers of 1812 and their widows.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY, AND EVERY NIGHT,
MARRIED
FOR
MONEY,
and
PATTER
vs.
CLATTER,
In which the celebrated comedian, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, will make his first appearance.
Other characters by Mr. W. Davidge, George Parkes, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Beekman, Mr. Pierce, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Linda Deitz, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Claxton and Miss Ames.
*** MARRIED FOR MONEY MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.
*** During Mr. MATHEWS' engagement there will be a change of programme every week. In preparation for the second week, THE CRITIC; or, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY, last time, ROMANCE AND REALITY.
TUESDAY, last time, THE HEIR AT LAW.
WEDNESDAY, last time, BIRTH.
THURSDAY, APRIL 13,
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
FOOTE'S GREAT COMEDY OF
THE LIAR,
Presented with NEW SCENERY,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
and a
POWERFUL CAST.
In rehearsal, an entirely new comedy, by W. S. Gilbert, Esq., now playing with great success in London, entitled
RANDALL'S THUMB.
Also in preparation, and to be acted for the first time in four years,
ROSEDALE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
IMMEDIATE AND POSITIVE SUCCESS
of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
ORIGINAL DRAMA,
entitled
HORIZON,
presented with complete scenic and panoramic effects.
A complete cast, including
G. L. FOX and Miss AGNES ETHEL.
Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE—FOURTEENTH-STREET
THEATRE.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 11, 1871,
The celebrated English actor,
Mr. CRESWICK, and
LAURA KEENE,
In the great sensation drama of
NOBODY'S CHILD.
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY.
Box-office open. No charge for securing seats.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
L. B. LENT............14th-st.................Director
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS SEASON!
THREE MATINEES AT 2½ ON
EASTER MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND
SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
NEW FEATURES AND FRESH NOVELTIES
FOR THE CLOSING WEEK.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK OF
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND, GEO. DONALD,
THE GREAT MELVILLE AND INFANT SON,
FRANK MELVILLE,
AND THE ENTIRE TROUPE,
IN A MOST BRILLIANT SERIES OF
EXCITING FEATS OF SKILL.

VIENNA DEMOREST
WILL GIVE
ONE GRAND CONCERT,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12,
assisted by Mlle. TEDESCA, J. R. THOMAS, and
W. J. HILL.
CARLO MORA..............................Conductor
Tickets of admission, $1, to include reserved seats if secured before the day of the concert. On the day of the concert reserved seats will be 50 cents extra, to be secured at Pond's and Ditson's music-stores.

HARTZ CONJURING REPOSITORY, NO. 743 BROADWAY.—The only place of the kind in the United States. Greatest novelties in the world for old and young. Conjuring Tricks, Ingenious Puzzles, Optical Illusions, Scientific Toys, &c., from 50 cents; Splendid Boxes of Tricks from $10 to $125. Full explanations with every article. Call or send stamp for a price list.

LIFE OF PAULINE MARKHAM, written by herself, with a splendid portrait, price 25 cents. For sale everywhere, or address American News Company, Nos. 117 and 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $30 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a house to take care of for a family leaving the City; good reference given. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, for three days, No. 55 Pitt-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to do plain sewing in families, or would assist a dress-maker; good references. Call at No. 201 West 34th-st.

WELL-RECOMMENDED GERMAN servants for all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at the German Bureau, No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.; Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, married; no objections to the country; is willing and obliging; wife is a good plain cook, if services required; no incumbrances; first-class references. Call or address for two days, No. 503 West 33d-st.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. M., saddlery, No. 37 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and whose references will bear the strictest investigation. Call or address No. 57 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Bonner's harness-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a steady, reliable married man; perfectly understands his business; is a careful driver; has excellent City references. Call at No. 116½ West 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; a good driver; three years' best City reference from last place. Call or address M. D., Box 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH gardener, single man, a situation; thoroughly understands the profession in all its branches; good references. Address D. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO LAWYERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED desires a clerk to aid his duties as Commissioner to Revise United States Statutes; applicant needs good health, habits and general education, accurate knowledge of law terms and books, an unusually good hand-writing and quickness, accuracy and success in literary labor and general business; duties will be to collect authorities, frame notes of cases, assist in correcting the Press and in correspondence, &c., also many outside inquiries and commissions incidental to the work; he must give whole time, and attend in New-York or Washington, as desired; practical knowledge of short-hand reporting or of actual legislation, will be additional recommendations; good references required. Apply by letter only, (no personal applications entertained,) in own handwriting, giving real name and full particulars. Letters headed "confidential" shall be so treated. BENJ. VAUGHAN ABBOTT, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF EXCELLENT City and country situations now ready for well-recommended cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses and house-workers, also for small girls and girls lately landed, at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT THE LEXINGTON-AVENUE Turkish Baths, corner 25th-st., wanted an honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American or Englishman; age about 20; references required.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer for a small family; only those experienced, competent, and well recommended need apply. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock M., at No. 49 West 45th-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ONE ORnamental and one scenery painter. Apply at P. T. BARNUM'S Great Circus and Menagerie, corner of Fulton-av. and Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN as waitress in a private family; must thoroughly understand her business. Apply with City references at No. 30 West 37th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
In compliance with the many inquiries and requests on the part of those who have been prevented by the observance of the Lental Season, during the past week, from witnessing MR. BOOTH'S impersonation of
BERTUCCIO,
in
THE FOOLS REVENGE,
the management respectfully announce its repetition
On MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and
FRIDAY EVENINGS, and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as DELL AQUILLA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as PHIDIAS and RAPHAEL,
in THE MARBLE HEART
On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 15,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
will appear as
IONQUIL,
in an entirely ORIGINAL, PICTURESQUE and DOMESTIC DRAMA, by W. W. Young, Esq., entitled
IONQUIL;
OR,
ONLY A HEART.
Presented for the FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE.
Next week, the last one of Mr. BOOTH,
RICHELIEU.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
MONDAY, April 24, will be produced, for the first time at this theatre, after long and elaborate preparation, Shakespeare's grand romantic play of
WINTER'S TALE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
of
THE LINGARDS.
PLUTO.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of the Lingards.
MONDAY, APRIL 17,
PLUCK.
First appearance of GEORGE CLARKE.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
SECOND WEEK and pronounced success of the
SATSUMAS' ROYAL JAPANESE.
The Hall nightly thronged with the
CITY'S FASHION AND ELITE.
First representations of the thrilling
MAGIC LADDER SHOULDER FEAT.
In compliance with hundreds of requests, an
EXTRA "JAP" MATINEE.
For Ladies' and children on WEDNESDAY at 2—
Also on SATURDAY at 2. Seats six days in advance.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT TRAVELING MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CARAVAN and HIPPODROME, the largest and most attractive combination of
EXHIBITIONS ON EARTH,
with its marvelous aggregation of
LIVING RARE WILD BEASTS; its
FIVE HUNDRED MEN, HORSES, CAMELS,
ELEPHANTS, DROMEDARIES, GNOOS,
AND ZEBRAS.
One hundred thousand CURIOSITIES. The GREAT COLISEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AND ART, combined, although in a separate tent, with
DAN CASTELLO'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
All of which will be exhibited in
TWO COLOSSAL TENTS,
FOR ONE SINGLE PRICE OF ADMISSION,
will open in Brooklyn, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st., for
ONE WEEK,
commencing
MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 10.
Two exhibitions daily, afternoon and evening. Admission to the three great shows only 50 cents; children under nine years, 25 cents. No extra charge to Dan Castello's Great Circus.
Will also exhibit—Greenpoint, MONDAY, April 17; Williamsburg, 18 and 19; Jersey City, 20 and 21; Hoboken, 22; Paterson, 24; Orange, 25; Morristown, 26; Elizabeth, 27; Newark, 28 and 29; Hudson City, May 1.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.
Military and civic promenade concert at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, from 8 to 1 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained from members of the Regiment, or of the following members of the Committee:
T. F. W. Taylor, No. 72 Franklin-st.
W. A. Burtis, Jr., No. 102 Broadway.
F. A. Goodwin, No. 198 Broadway.
W. D. Sloane, No. 655 Broadway.
L. B. Rader, No. 123 Pearl-st.
P. J. Bogert, No. 815 Broadway.

EUROPEAN EXCURSION.
Excursion to Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, June 1. Procure information from AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager, No. 3 Bowling-green.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE
will be
Delivered at Cooper Institute on
THURSDAY, April 13, 1871,
At 8 o'clock P. M.
MR. T. W. M. MARSHALL,
Author of "Christian Missions," "Comedy of Convocation," &c. Subject, *Liberty and the Catholic Church.* Proceeds for Poor Boys' Lodging House, under care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the various Catholic book-stores, and at the Hall of the Institute.

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Mr. FAVARGER'S new daily French Course have decided to meet in the fine Lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 8½ o'clock in the morning. Beginning or advanced scholars are immediately initiated into French conversation.
A. A. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st.

DR. O'LEARY COMMENCES A COURSE of lectures on Physiology and the Laws of Health at No. 11 Clinton-place, MONDAY NIGHT, April 10, illustrated by the most extensive collection of models, manikins, &c. in the world. Admission first lecture free.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, APRIL 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of officers of this association will be held at Delmonico's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 10, at 8 o'clock. The polls will be held open from 8 to 9 o'clock. By order,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Col. Commanding.
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND
FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST
OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU,
AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
April 15, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco, Mazatlan and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 13th April.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, May 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 33 North River, on SATURDAY, April 15, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, April 22.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.......................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......June 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...........April 13
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE (via Nassau)..April 20
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..............April 27
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States Mail Steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

PERSONAL.

A.—SATISFACTORY OMNISCIENT threadbare quarry clip optics ostiary.
ANOMALOUS.

A.—JETSAM POWDERY SEET SATISfactory [illegible]

THE PEACE CELEBRATION.

The Grand German Jubilee of Monday.

The Final Arrangements—The Programme of the Procession—An Immense Demonstration Anticipated.

The arrangements for the grand demonstration of the Germans, on Monday, in honor of the conclusion of the war between France and Prussia, are now completed, and the celebration promises to be of a very imposing character. The Germans of all classes will take part in it, and do their best to make it an entire success. The Brooklyn societies propose to act independently of their New-York brethren to a certain extent, and will have their parade in the morning, and after a review by the Mayor, at the City Hall, will proceed to this City, and aid in swelling the ranks of the New-York societies. The celebration will commence this evening in the German churches, by peace services and solemn thanksgivings for the termination of the conflict. The programme for Monday embraces a grand civic and military parade, which will undoubtedly be the largest display ever witnessed in this City.

Gen. **Bendix**, commanding the military division, heading the grand Fest procession, has issued an order, directing that the line shall be formed by the organizations of the National Guard in Thirteenth-street, east of the right wing in Third-avenue, in the following order: 1. Capt. **Klein's** Independent Horse Troop, escort of the Grand Marshal. 2. Second Cavalry Regiment, Col. **Budke**. 3. Fifth Infantry Regiment, Lieut.-Col. **Kraeger**. 4. Sixth Infantry Regiment, Col. **Sterry**. 5. Eleventh Infantry Regiment, Col. **Funk**. 6. Fifty-fifth Regiment, (battalion,) Major **Fuller**. 7. First Regiment, (battalion,) Capt. **Bertmann**. 8. Ninety-sixth Infantry Regiment, Col. **Krehbehl**. 9. Battery B, (artillery,) Capt. **Keim**; Battery K, Capt. **Hetsner**.

The First Cavalry Regiment, Col. **Brinker**, will form the right of the entire procession, and Col. **Brinker** is therefore to report to the Marshal of the last division, at 10 A. M., in First-street. Capt. **Klein's** horse troop is ordered to report to the Grand Marshal, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, at 10 A. M. Battery C, Capt. **Schilling**, has been ordered to fire a salute of 101 salvos at Tompkins-square, commencing precisely at 10 o'clock. Commanders of regiments are directed to detail staff officers in full uniform at 10½ o'clock to Irving Hall to form the staff of the Division Marshal. The German veteran soldiers of the war of the rebellion living in this City and vicinity, who are represented by some half a dozen organizations, are to parade with United States military caps, which have been procured in sufficient quantities from the United States Quartermaster's Department.

Formidable preparations for the parade have been made by the organizations of the Nineteenth Ward, which will compose a division in the procession. It will be composed of ten organizations, viz.: The brewers of New-York and vicinity, employers as well as the employés, the factory employés of **Steinway & Sons**, and other establishments; the New-York Maennerchor, the Harlem Maennerchor, the Erato Vocal Society, and three social reform benevolent societies. A feature of this part of the procession will be fifty-four splendidly-decorated trucks, drawn in the procession.

Col. **Krehbiel**, in a regimental order, directs the formation of the line of march of the Ninety-sixth Regiment in Bond-street at 9½ o'clock. Field and staff officers are to be mounted, and the men in full uniform, fully equipped, and with white gloves. The flags and drums are to be decorated with garlands. A similar regimental order has been issued by Col. **Funk**, of the Eleventh Regiment, which is to form line in Lafayette-place, right resting on Astor-place. Company "appel" at the regimental head-quarters at 9 o'clock in the morning. Field and staff officers (mounted) are to report at 9½ to the Colonel at Irving Hall. Mr. **Geo. Kinkel** has been selected Marshal of the Brooklyn Division. The organizations will form at 8 o'clock in the morning, at Saengerbund Head-quarters, and the line of march will be through Clinton, Court, Harrison, Bond and Fulton streets to the ferry.

In this City, the line of march will be formed between 9 and 10 o'clock, in the following order:

First Division—Gen. **Bendix** commanding, in Thirteenth-street.

Second Division—The united vocal organizations, Major **Sauer**, Marshal, in Twelfth-street, east of Third-avenue.

Third Division—Schuetzen organizations, Capt. **Gerdes**, Marshal, in Twelfth-street.

Fourth Division—Veteran and Turner organizations, Marshal **Wangemann**, in Tenth-street.

Fifth Division—Brooklyn militia organizations and societies, Marshal **Kinkel**, in Third-street.

Sixth Division—The Brewers and organizations of the Nineteenth Ward, **Henry Clausen**, Marshal, in Eighth-street.

Seventh Division—Twentieth Ward organizations, **Henry Timmler**, Marshal, Seventh-street.

Eighth Division—Citizens' organizations, Mr. **Peters**, Marshal, in Tenth-street.

Ninth Division—Lodges, Fifth-street.

Tenth Division—Benevolent associations, in Fourth-street.

Eleventh Division—Trade organizations, Mr. **Leiter**, Marshal, Third-street.

Twelfth Division—Cavalry in Second and on First-street.

The procession will start precisely at 11 o'clock, when a marching salute will be fired on Tompkins-square. The line of march will be from Thirteenth-street down the Bowery, Chatham-street, through the City Hall Park, up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, around the Washington monument and Union-square, through Fourteenth-street to Second-avenue, down Second-avenue to Houston-street, through Houston and Avenue A to Tompkins-square, where at 3 o'clock the mass-meeting will be organized.

The procession will be reviewed at the City Hall by the Mayor and Common Council.

The mass-meeting on Tompkins-square, at 3 o'clock, will be opened by the singing by the vocalists of **Luther's** hymn, "Eine Feste Burg ist unser Gott," whereupon the meeting will organize. Thereupon an address will be delivered, to be followed by the singing of the "Wacht am Rhein" by the united vocalists. Then another address will be delivered, to be followed by an orchestral performance, the Coronation March. Then comes the reading of the resolutions, and then the chorus "Nun Danket Alle Gott" will close the proceedings. The following speakers are to address the meeting: Messrs. Horace Greeley, W. C. Bryant, Ex-Gov. Salomon, Oswald Ottendorfer, Sigismund Kauffman, Dr. Barthelomaeus, Magnus Gross, and Dr. Kepler. Messrs. Willy Wallach, Hugo Wesendonck, Prof. Schemm, and Fred. Schack will preside at the speakers' platforms, of which four will be provided, in the centre of which will be erected the grand platform for the vocalists and orchestra.

The Festival Committee requests all Germans of this City and vicinity to suspend business on Monday, and invites the public at large to unite in the celebration. The New-York Turnverein will not participate in the peace celebration, but will have a service at the Turn Halle today, when Dr. **von Holst** will deliver an oration. A decoration of the busts of **Schiller** and **Humboldt** in Central Park will take place on Monday by the ladies of the Turnverein.

The preparations for the General Peace Jubilee in Brooklyn are now complete. **Geo. Kinken** has been appointed Grand Marshal. There will be twenty-five societies in line. The procession will form at the junction of Bushwick-avenue and Grand-street, from that point it will pursue the following line of march: Along Grand-street to North Second-street, thence to Graham-avenue and along Graham-avenue, Grand, Second, South Sixth and First streets to Broadway, and thence up Broadway and through McKibbin and Ewen streets, Montrose-avenue, Lorimer and Meserole, back to Ewen, to Wyckoff-street, to Union-avenue, and thence along that avenue to Remsen-street and Bushwick-avenue, where the dismissal will take place.

The following-named organizations will march in the Williamsburg peace procession to-morrow: Independent Pickelhauben Guard, Turner Sharpshooters, Thirty-second Regiment, the Sængerbund, the Liederkranz, the Arion, Friedensfreunde, Hermann's Sons, Odd-fellows. **Isaac Tretz** will be Grand Marshal. The procession will leave Sander's Hall, Lorimer-street, at 12 o'clock.

Genealogical and Biographical Society.

The New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society met last evening at Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison-avenue, Mr. **Charles B. Moore** presiding, and Mr. **John S. Gautier** acting as Secretary. Large and valuable donations of books were received from various gentlemen, and three new members were elected. Col. T. **Bailey Myers** was called on to make some remarks on "Colonial New-York." He said that the subject, although treated so well by many gentlemen, furnished a mass of chaotic material which required careful collection by the historian. Col. **Myers** then gave a very interesting sketch of New-York from the earliest settlement by the Dutch down to the declaration of American Independence. He alluded to the healthy financial condition of the City in the year 1633, which contrasted favorably with the financial state of New-York at the present day. Referring to the character of Gov. **Fletcher**, (1692,) the lecturer said that the land grants which he made were as astounding as the grants of land made during the last decade to railroad companies.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Col. **Myers**, the meeting adjourned.

EASTER REJOICINGS.

Easter Celebrations—Easter Even and Easter Morning—The Services in the Various Churches—Magnificent Floral Display and Grand Musical Programmes.

The penitential season of Lent, with its forty days and forty nights of pious ceremonials, of abstinence and humiliation, closed yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon was observed as "Easter Even," and the anticipatory preparations for the grand and glorious transition to the rejoicings of today were like the golden sunset after a cloudy day.

A most enchanting scene was enacted at the German Catholic Church of the Redeemer. The altar was gorgeously decorated and illumined, and surrounded by nearly 500 children arrayed in white. The host was borne around the church in the presence of an immense and devout audience. The procession consisted of eight priests, ten acolytes, the children, a military company and five parish societies. The Easter Even chorals were sung, accompanied by the great organ and an orchestra.

A full choral "Even Song" was performed at Trinity Church. Service was intoned by Rev. Drs. **Vinton, Ogilby, Dennistown, Coffee** and **Brown**. Right Rev. Bishop **Potter** administered the rite of confirmation to sixty candidates, mostly young persons. Services were also held, in the evening, at St. Paul's, St. John's, Trinity Chapel, and many other churches.

THE PREPARATIONS YESTERDAY.

Throughout yesterday there were many indications of the probably increased observance of the great Easter Festival of 1871. Porters and messengers were constantly met laden down with the wire and tin frame-work of all devices, for skeleton patterns of the Easter floral decorations—stars, anchors, shields, crosses, crowns, pyramids, bowers, wreaths and garlands, indeed everything symmetrical and beautiful. The florists have never been so busy, and perhaps never before were so many fair hands employed in plucking and arranging the floral treasures of private conservatories to glorify the sacred festival.

Today is the Resurrection morning, one of the "day of days" in all the Christian calendar. The churches will present a brilliant appearance. Flowers, fragant, beautiful and superb, will meet the vision everywhere. They will cluster under the altar lights in the Catholic and Episcopal churches. Although the most lavish display is made by the Catholic and Episcopal churches, there are very other temples of worship which will have at least a garland or a vase of spring exotics on their altars. The theme of the occasion will probably inspire the preachers with special eloquence, and fine discourses may confidently be expected.

OBSERVANCES IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

There will be imposing services in Trinity Church. The Church will be radiant with light—fifty candles being placed at the altar. Roses, lillies and other rare and costly flowers will suggest "the beauty of holiness" in the sanctuary. The musical services will be performed by a choir of sixty voices, accompanied by the two great organs, and a full orchestra of forty brass and stringed instruments, including drums and cymbals. Rev. Dr. **Francis Vinton** will preach in the morning. At St. Thomas' Church, there will be a rich floral display. Rev. Dr. **William F. Morgan** will preach in the morning. Mr. **Warren's** double organ and full choir will render a fine selection of music. At St. George's will be choice decorations, Rev. Dr. **Tyng** will preach, and some portions of the service will be choral. Sermons will be preached at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. **Ewer**; St. Paul's, by Rev. Dr. **Dix**; St. John's, by Rev. Dr. **Weston**. Trinity Chapel by Rev. D. **Snope**, Grace Church by Rev. Dr. **Potter**, Calvary Church by Rev. Dr. **Washburne**, Church of the Heavenly Rest by Rev. Dr. **Howland**. These, as well as All Saints', St. Alban's, St. Ann's, and the other Episcopal churches, will be elegantly decorated and brilliantly illuminated.

THE DAY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The most magnificent display will be made in the Roman Catholic churches. In St. Patrick's Cathedral High Mass will be celebrated by Archbishop **McCloskey**, at 10½ o'clock, assisted by Rev. Dr. **Starrs**, Fathers **McGean** and **McNeirney** and Rev. Mr. **Lynch**. The music will be on a grand scale; the orchestra is to be enlarged for the occasion, and a new mass will be sung.

At St. Stephen's Church, solemn mass will be celebrated by Rev. Dr. **McSweeney**; deacon, Rev. Father **Henry**; subdeacon, Rev. Father **Dantser**. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. **McGlynn**, the pastor. The mass to be sung is **Haydn's** No. 3. An orchestral accompaniment and an increased chorus have been added. The superb marble altar is profusely decorated, and a blaze of light will fill the chancel. At St. Ann's, the floral ornamentation is beautiful. High mass will begin at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Father **Preston** being celebrant; Rev. W. C. **Poole** deacon, and a scholastic from the Jesuit's College sub-deacon. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Mr. **Ducey**, of the Church of the Nativity. The Redemptorist Fathers have beautifully adorned their church in East Third-street. The celebrant of the solemn high mass will be Rev. Father **Lemamber**; deacon, Rev. Father **Urban**; subdeacon, Rev. Father **Price**; master of ceremonies, Rev. Father **Klaphake**. Rev. Father **Eberhart** is to preach the sermon.

At the Church of St. Teresa the "Forty-hours' Adoration" will commence with the high mass by Rev. **James Boyce**. The Young Ladies' Sodality belonging to the church will keep the "watches" during the adoration. Solemn high mass will be celebrated at the usual hour by Rev. Father **Boyce**, Rev. Father **Flattery** being deacon, and Rev. Father **McCauley**, subdeacon.

St. Francis Xavier's Church is splendidly decorated, and will be brilliantly illuminated during the Grand High Mass, which is to be sung by Rev. Father **Bendevan**. The assistant priests will be Father **Bussam**, deacon; Father **Cassurs**, subdeacon. Rev. Father **Ronayne** is to preach. The music will be the "Resurrection Mass," by **Berge**.

St. Peter's is radiant with flowers. Solemn High Mass will begin at 10 o'clock A. M., Rev. M. C. **O'Farrell**, celebrant; Rev. H. B. **Gallagher**, deacon; Rev. Mr. **Allen**, subdeacon; and Rev. **Wm. Quinn**, master of ceremonies. An extra choir, and a full chorus, will give fine effect to the music, which will consist of **Haydn's** Imperial Mass.

SERVICES AT OTHER CHURCHES.

At St. Paul's (Lutheran) Rev. Mr. **Gerssenhainer** will preach in the morning. Two special pieces will be sung by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. **Mayer**, the organist—namely, "Easter Hymn" and "Hallelujah" from **Handel's** Messiah. In the several other German Lutheran churches in the City special services will be held.

At the Church of the Messiah Rev. Mr. **Hepworth** will preach; at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-street, Rev. Dr. **Osgood**; at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, Rev. O. B. **Frothingham**; at the New-England Congregational Church, in Madison-avenue, Rev. **Merrill Richardson**, and at the Anthon Memorial Church, in Forty-eighth-street, Rev. R. H. **Newton**. At the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, in the evening a farewell missionary meeting will be held.

EASTER IN BROOKLYN.

The preparations among churches of all denominations for the celebration of Easter in Brooklyn have been more extensive than they ever were before. At sunrise the bells of St. Ann's will peal out the Easter carol, and at the same hour low mass will be celebrated in all the Catholic churches; and the services of the morning will close with a solemn high mass, in which there will be an officiating priest, a deacon and subdeacon. In the afternoon, in the Catholic churches, there will also be a "solemn high vespers," and in the evening the celebration will close with the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. At St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, located on the corner of Warren and Hicks, of which Father **Fransioli** is pastor, everything has been done to give impressiveness to the ceremonies. **Brignoli**, the celebrated tenor singer, and his wife, will sing at the mass.

The Sleepy Hollow Tragedy—Failure of the Jury to Agree.

At the opening of the Court at White Plains, yesterday morning, the jury in the case of **Buckhout**, of Sleepy Hollow murder notoriety, stated that they had not agreed upon a verdict, nor was there the slightest prospect or possibility of doing so; that they had labored incessantly from the time the case was submitted to them, but they still found it impossible to agree upon the rendition of a verdict, by reason of a certain element of opposition which precluded the possibility of bringing in a united verdict. The Court inquired whether there was any other juror desirous to say anything on the subject. None of the jurors offering any remarks, Judge **Barnard** said that the trial must be brought to a satisfactory close; the case had now been twice tried; it had already cost the county about $10,000 to try the case; the question to be decided by the jury was a simple one and might be easily arrived at if the jury approached it in the right way.

He told the jury that he might have shut them up, without allowing them any refreshments, and subjected them to discomforts and privations, but such had not been his course. He said they were drawn from the most respectable and intelligent citizens of the county, and he should therefore expect a verdict at their hands. He told them that unless they gave a verdict before his departure for home, the Court would be adjourned until Monday morning, until which time they must necessarily be locked up.

Mr. **Gray**, the foreman, made an earnest appeal to the Court against such a decision, observing that two of the jurors, himself one of them, were too ill to undergo such an ordeal.

Mr. **Miller**, a juryman, said the difficulty involved was not the law or the evidence.

Judge **Barnard** remarked that if such was the case it was a sorry day for the town, but he would rather not credit the statement.

Another juror (Mr. **Carroll**) remarked that the observations of Mr. **Miller** was not the exact statement of the case; that it was in the evidence, but he was confident that the difficulty could not be overcome if they (the jurors) remained together for a month.

From some information which, it is supposed, the Court subsequently obtained, that a verdict need not be looked for under any circumstances, the jury were brought in at noon and discharged from further consideration of the case.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SUICIDE.

The Disappearance of Mrs. Fox—Cruelty of Her Husband—The Deceased's Fortune.

The circumstances attending the sad fate of Mrs. **Wm. W. Fox**, whose body was found floating in the North River, on Thursday last, continue to excite public attention, and in social circles, particularly where the parties were known, the subject is the main topic of conversation. The discovery of the remains, of course, puts to rest many of the rumors concerning her whereabouts since her mysterious disappearance in February last. By many it had been supposed that she was hiding from her husband, who, in his treatment, was anything but kind, and with whom frequent disputes occurred in relation to money matters. For several years prior to the death of Mr. **Fox**, which took place March 9, just one month subsequent to the disappearance of his wife, he was terribly addicted to intemperance, and when under the influence of liquor was not only abusive, but the abuse resulted in personal violence. His decease was caused by dissipation. The unhappy life of the married couple was well known at the Everett House, where they resided, and was the subject of general conversation in the hotel. Mr. **Fox** at various times is said to have beaten his wife, and she often expressed herself as in fear of her life. On the afternoon of Feb. 11, after one of these unhappy altercations, Mrs. **Fox** left her husband, with the avowed intention of committing suicide, and visited the residence of Mr. **Moser**, (No. 432 Fifth-avenue,) a personal friend. She left his house at a late hour of the evening in a carriage, accompanied by a son of her friend, aged about sixteen years. Arriving at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, Mrs. **Fox** alighted from the carriage, expressing her wish to return to the hotel alone. This the young man seemingly permitted, but after she had gone a short distance, he also left the carriage and followed her. Instead of going home Mrs. **Fox** proceeded down Twenty-sixth-street toward the North River, followed by young **Moser** until she reached Eighth-avenue, when he lost sight of her. His story is that Mrs. **Fox** looked around, and he, thinking he was discovered as spying out her movements, stepped into an area in order to avoid observation; when he again sought the object of his search she was gone. From that time to the present her whereabouts have been a mystery until her remains were discovered on Thursday evening as stated. Her friends, however, (of which she had many,) and all the guests in the hotel, who knew the unhappy facts in the case, sympathizing with her,) fully believed that she was only concealing herself, and cherished the hope that she would reappear in time. Mrs. **Fox** was a Miss **Valentine**, of Westchester County, owning the place known as "Valentine Hill," near Yonkers. In her own right she was wealthy, owning, in addition to the above real estate, property in Newport, R. I., valued at $60,000. Highly accomplished, beautiful, and but about thirty years of age, it would seem that she had everything to live for, but for the miserable experience of her married life. Before the death of either of the parties, it is understood that they made reciprocal wills, leaving their individual property to the survivor in the event of either's decease. The disposition of the estate will involve some intricate and interesting questions, which it will be the duty of the Courts to adjudicate.

Coroner **Keenan** yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. **Emma Fox**, and the evidence being conclusive that her mind was upset by the constant dissipation of her husband, a verdict was rendered that she committed suicide by drowning, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind. Her friends from New-Jersey have taken charge of the body, and will see it decently interred.

THE ERIE LITIGATION.

Further Adjournment of the Reference in the English Stockholders' Suit.

Yesterday afternoon **Kenneth G. White**, Master, resumed the hearing of the reference directed by Judge **Blatchford** to be instituted into the disposition and whereabouts of 60,064 shares of stock of the Erie Railway, the property of **Heath** and **Raphael**, the English stockholders, and which is alleged to have been illegally seized and held in the possession of **James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould** and the directors of the Railway Company. Since the order of reference was issued, considerable embarrassment and delay has been experienced in the difficulty found by the counsel for the complainants in producing witnesses who are reputed to be in the interest of the defendants, many of whom are their employés, and who, it is rumored, have rather singularly resigned their positions within a short period. As on the last occasion, yesterday's session was entirely taken up with a comparison of the numbers of the original certificates, with the statements in the transfer-books, denoting the delivery of the property to the Directors of the Erie Railway Company, and but little discrepancies were discovered by the examination. The only shares which could not be accounted for, were those in the certificates from No. 89,049 to No. 89,058, inclusive, containing ten shares each, and these the witness, Mr. **Mortimer Smith**, Assistant Secretary of the Company, stated must have been unintentionally omitted or were posted in some other books by mistake. The immense piles of Erie literature, some 600 volumes, which have been brought into Court for reference, are heaped around the offices in endless confusion, a nuisance to the Commissioners.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge **Woodruff**, the argument on the petition for a review of the proceedings in the District Court adjudicating the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad a bankrupt, which was postponed from the previous Saturday, was again adjourned for two weeks by consent of the counsel engaged for the respective parties.

Will of the Late James G. Bolles, of Hartford—Charitable Bequests.

The will of the late **James G. Bolles** has been admitted to probate in Hartford, Conn., and disposes of an estate valued at $230,000. The *Courant* says that he leaves to his wife all the real estate, furniture, household goods, carriages, live stock, &c., of which he desires no inventory taken, and also $40,000, all to her and her heirs. Various bequests are made to his children, brothers and other relations, and he also makes the following public bequests:

To the First Baptist Society of Hartford, $10,000, to be applied to any church purposes that may be deemed best.

To the Hartford Hospital, $10,000.

To the Connecticut Baptist Convention, $10,000, the annual income to be expended in supporting domestic missions or aiding feeble churches in Connecticut.

To the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, $10,000, the income to be applied to the purposes of the Society.

Funeral of Col. Pratt.

The funeral of Col. **Zadoc Pratt**, who died at Bergen on Thursday, took place yesterday from the residence of his nephew, Mr. E. D. **Pond**, on Bergen-avenue. Among the persons present were a delegation from the leather dealers of the "Swamp," and also from East Newark. **Ezra Pratt**, a brother of deceased, eighty-three years of age, and now the only surviving member of the family, which fifty years ago was one of the most prominent in New-York, was also present. Col. **Pratt** was born in Renssalaer County, New-York, in the Fall of 1790, and was at the time of his death nearly eighty-one years old. He was sent to Congress as a Representative, and in 1842 was chosen for a second term.

The funeral services, yesterday, were conducted by Rev. Dr. **Taylor**, of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Scenes in the Tombs—Sentence of "Jim" Cusick and Others.

The notorious "Jim" **Cusick**, reputed to have been the trainer of **Mace**, the prize-fighter, and said to be a Tammany politician of "Reddy the Blacksmith's" style, was arraigned at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday. **Samuel C. May**, conductor of an Eighth-avenue car, testified that on Thursday morning last, the prisoner came on board his car, at Leroy-place, and brutally assaulted him, without any provocation. Judge **Shandley** looked upon the complainant's bruises, and then upon the huge form and grimacing face of the prisoner, with varied but unmistakable expressions of countenance. The latter declared utter ignorance of the affair, as he was under the influence of liquor at the time. He was sentenced to a fine of $50 and ten days' confinement in the City Prison.

Amelia Saunders, a tall, gaunt-looking woman, and **Julia Thompson**, a thoroughbred Topsy in style and color, were convicted of an assault upon Officer **Brian**. Shortly after midnight, in Grand, near Wooster-street, the latter detected **Julia Thompson** in the act of snatching a gentleman's hat from his head, and run away. The officer gave pursuit and caught her in an alleyway. **Saunders** was arrested for interference. Both females were sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

A deaf mute was arraigned on a charge of assaulting his father. The examination was interpreted by the father in the sign language. Judge **Shandley** suspended sentence, on condition of promised good behavior.

A young man named **Robert Palmer** was charged by his mother with the theft of her money. Sentence was suspended at the request of the mother.

Henry Leire was charged by Mr. **Bergh's** officers with driving two horses that had running sores on their breasts. He was fined $15, which was paid by his employers, of the Lion Brewery. For the same offense **John Byrne** and **James Witerman** were also fined $10.

THE PARK-PLACE JOB.

Unlawful Assessment of the Commissioners—Inconsistent Logic of the Corporation Counsel.

The latest feature in the Park-place job, the exposure of which, as published in the **Times**, has received the warmest approval of the numerous property-owners who have been onerously taxed by the Ring for the widening, is the discovery of the fact that the Commissioners acted unlawfully when they increased the assessment for the benefit of the City more than one-half the original amount. The laws relating to street opening, &c., as given in **Murray Hoffman's** book, distinctly prescribe that it shall be illegal to increase any assessment over one-third the first amount. In the Park-place job, the assessment on the City at large was made nearly two-thirds greater than the original sum. It also appears that the Commissioners committed another unlawful act in connection with the job, in altering and amending their report after it had been deposited for inspection as required by law. This was done by them for the purpose of defeating the opposition of the property-owners. Corporation Counsel **O'Gorman**, in advocating the altered and amended report at the time of its confirmation, entirely overlooked the fact that the Commissioners' action was unlawful, and endeavored instead to create the impression that the report had been made and presented in a proper manner. He said at the time, according to the *World*, that "the objections that had been presented had been signed as against the original report, and not against the one presented for confirmation, and of no value now."

In the Broadway job Mr. **O'Gorman** took the very opposite ground, by urging to have the report vacated because it had been altered and amended after it had been deposited for inspection. According to the stenographer's notes, "he called attention to the 2d of Hoffman, page 835, declaring it unlawful for Commissioners to alter or amend any report after being deposited for inspection, as required by law, by increasing the amount of any other assessment for benefit, or diminishing any award for damages, and said that in this case it appeared by the affidavits that not only was the assessment against the City increased, but, in point of fact, no assessment at all against the City appeared on the report when first deposited for examination." The law which Mr. **O'Gorman** cited on the occasion is as follows:

Sec. 35. It shall not be lawful for Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment to alter or amend any report, or supplemental or amended report, after the same shall have been deposited for inspection as now required by law, by increasing the amount of any assessment for benefit, or diminishing any award for damage, unless the person or persons, party or parties, affected by such increase or diminution shall have had notice thereof and an opportunity of being heard before said Commissioners before their report shall be presented to the Court for confirmation. (Act of April 13, 1859, laws of 1859, chapter 295.)

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Case of Sun-Stroke—A Precocious Boy—The Cooley Keyes Larceny.

Elisha Devau, a carman, aged forty, was yesterday taken from the corner of William and Fulton streets, suffering from what appeared to be sun-stroke. He was removed to Centre-street Hospital, where he died. The Coroner was informed.

John Riley died, yesterday, at No. 508 West Thirty-sixth-street, from the effects of a fall of a plank upon him on Monday last.

Thomas J. Hart, a fireman attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, was, yesterday, held, at the Tombs, by Justice **Hogan**, for stealing a gold watch and chain worth $55, on Feb. 2, 1870, from the premises of **Michael W. Bowen**, No. 22 Rose-street, during the time the extensive fire was raging at **Ockenhausen's** sugar-house. The watch and chain were not seen again until yesterday, when the chain was recognized hanging from **Hart's** vest, and the watch was afterward found in his pocket. **Hart** was held for trial.

John O'Donnell, a boy, was held for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, upon the charge of stealing a horse and coal-cart, and selling the coal. **Hugh McCann**, a driver employed in the yard of **Richard Heathers**, at the foot of Canal-street, had procured a load, yesterday, and had gone as far as Leroy-street, when he was stopped by **O'Donnell**, who seid that Mr. **Heather** wanted him to return. **McCann** left the coal in charge of **O'Donnell**, when the latter drove the cart to the grocery-store of **Adolph Mistra**, on the same street, and sold him the coal for $9. The boy had received the money in payment and had dumped the coal on the sidewalk, when **McCann** appeared with an officer.

Christopher F. Mullen, a plumber, was committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain while employed at work in the house of **John M. Tobin**, No. 57 East Thirty-fourth-street.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, **John Williamson** and **Charles Brooks** were committed on a charge of stealing clothing worth $100 from the house of **Margaret Purcell**, No. 68 Carmine-street.

Philip Hargreaves and **William Clark**, charged with the robbery of $6,000 from **George Hill**, alias Cooley Keyes, were committed, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in default of $10,000 bail each.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the premises of **Delmar & Lyndon**, importers and manufacturers of bonnet frames, No. 11 Wooster-street, doing a damage of $500 to the stock, which is insured for $3,000 in the Ætna.

Early yesterday morning the schooner *Providence*, of Camden, Me., was run aground on the flats in East River off the foot of Ninety-sixth-street. About 10 o'clock she took fire, and with her cargo of 800 barrels of lime was totally destroyed, causing a loss of $5,000, on which there is no insurance. She was owned by her commander, Capt. L. P. **Keal**.

Henry Vogel, living at No. 38 Grand-street, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, after which he jumped out of a fourth-story window and went through a wooden stoop, but escaped from this combination of attempts to destroy his life with injuries which are not fatal. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Sudden Advent of Warm Weather.

Yesterday brought a most extraordinary change of temperature. The previous day had been mild, but ended with an oppressive night. Yesterday morning, at sunrise, the atmosphere seemed more like a July morning, than the early days of April. At 7 o'clock the mercury stood at 57°. The sun poured down with midsummer vehemence, and increased in power until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At noon the thermometer stood at 75°. At 3 o'clock it was at 80° in the shade. At 5 o'clock it was at 78°, and from 10½ until after midnight it was 74°, the air feeling warmer than a June evening.

A Plea for Simpler Social Pleasures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Foreigners on first visiting us often express their surprise on seeing at what an early age our young women go into society, and at the self-possession and coolness they exhibit in the "drawing-room." Now, Mr. Editor, may I ask can a young woman long retain the simplicity, modesty, and freshness, so inviting to the lover's eye, when she is rushed through the school at high-pressure speed, graduated at fifteen, and then immediately, without rest, put through the drilling of the ball-room, the theatre and the concert; with tight-lacing, ice-creams, and late suppers thrown in *ad libitum?* If these practices were simply confined to the daughters of the rich, we might hope for some change, but it is too true that the daughters of the poor emulate the rich so far as their pockets will allow, and when the daughters accept employment in our factories down-town, it is only to be better able to go to work in a silk-dress, or exhibit themselves on the avenue, like their sisters, in foolishness.

A young man may, for a short time, be led astray by the glitter and glare of the beauties of the ball-room, but, on second thought, he comes to the wise conclusion that that is not the place to take his wife from. As for the old-fashioned way of "going a courting," that is no longer recognized as the "correct thing." Being introduced to the "old folks," and getting an invitation to tea, and going to church with the family, soon led to a happy marriage to both parties. Now, all is changed; courting commences with a flirtation on the "avenue," then an appointment at the matinée or church door, or else a bouquet, or the theatre, and ends by popping the question amid the whirl of one of **Strauss'** waltzes, or between the acts at Wallack's. In fact, from the school to the wedding everything is done in haste, and repente of at leisure.

No wonder our hotels flourish; young couples don't want to commence house-keeping, and, with idleness on their hands, it is not to be surprised at that our Courts are filled with divorce cases.

Now, Mr. Editor, we can only have a change when our people stop cultivating the pleasure-seeking characteristics of the French, and return to the simpler tastes of our forefathers. Let us have more of the style of parties given years ago, and tea-parties, where the "old and young meet," and let our young folks give up their "sociables," where the "old folks" are in the way, and the "marriage question" will soon be a question of the past.

For one, I will confess that just so soon as I shall meet a young woman with a good education, acquired more at home than elsewhere, I shall have no hesitation to take that step which is the wisest a young man can always take when he finds the right partner, who can always prove a wife, companion, counselor and friend, and will be a blessing to her husband in his struggles, his trials, his hopes, his ambitions and his triumphs.

JOHN TRUE.

New-York, Friday, March 17, 1871.

Costly Official Reports.

Among the items of expenditure found in the annual statement of A. J. **Rogers**, Public Administrator, is the payment of $150 for preparing the annual report of the office; $3,948 48 to the New-York —— for publishing the Administrator's report for 1868; $301 50 to the Albany *Evening Journal* for publishing the same report. It also cost the City $2,997 37 for printing the Administrator's report for 1869 in the *Transcript*, in which **Tweed** is interested; and $355 87 for the same work in the Albany *Argus*. How much more it cost for publishing the reports for 1868 and 1869 does not appear by the present statement.

Personal.

Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel. Senator George A. Kennedy, of Albany; Hon. Charles A. Washburn and Hon. Erwin Davis, of California; Hon. James M. Scovil, of New-Jersey; Gen. C. D. McDougall, of Auburn, and Prof. Charles A. Lee, of Peekskill, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Chief Engineer King, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House. Baron Stahel, of the Prussian Legation; Congressman Dawes, of Massachusetts; Prof. W. P. Blake, of Washington, and Hon. M. P. Bemus, of Mayville, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. H. J. Johnson, of Connecticut, is at the St. George Hotel. Prof. Mahan, of West Point, is at the Coleman House. Capt. Davenport, of the United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The funeral of the late J. **Howard Wainright** took place at Trinity Chapel yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. **Dix**, who officiated, was assisted in the services by Rev. Drs. **Higbee, Weston** and **Swope**. The ceremonial of invited pall-bearers was omitted. Bouquets wrought into beautiful shapes were placed on and about the body, while a profusion of white flowers filled the casket, and were strewn upon the steps of the chancel. The body was placed in Trinity Cemetery, Carmansville.

During the past week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Theodore Marschell; George Mittaner, Charles F. Rand and Michael Hollacher; adjudications in involuntary bankruptcy by Simeon Leland, Charles Leland, Warren Leland, Daniel Kimpner, Ebenezer Hereford, Nicholas Hunter, Caleb H. Malin, Andrew Moore; discharges were granted to Charles A. Morford, Isaac Davis, Alonzo Dutch and Theodore P. Kelly; and discharges were refused to Abraham C. Prince and Robert Prince, Jr.

On Saturday, two heavily-loaded trucks were observed toiling up Broadway, each drawn by two small, miserable horses, all covered with foam. One truck had seven large barrels of whisky on it, and the other six barrels. When the trucks reached Broadway they were stopped by Mr. **Henry Berg**, and the drivers were compelled to reduce their loads.

On Friday, Sergt. **Philips**, of the Yorkville Police Court squad, arrested **Thos. Leahey** in a real estate office in Liberty-street, on a warrant taken out by **William Livingstone**, of No. 601 West Forty-sixth-street, who charged him with swindling him out of $2,000 worth of real estate in Indiana. He was taken to the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and was locked up for examination.

The final disposition of the "Doc" Simmons fund was made yesterday at Demilt Hall. Mr. **James W. Gerard, Jr.**, announced that two books of deposit, representing $250, had been placed in a savings bank for each child of the deceased, and that a cash check for $75 for the widow had been prepared and would be delivered to her.

The British bark *Luz*, Capt. **Putt**, bound for Kingston, Jamaica, while lying at anchor off Bedloe's Island, yesterday, was ran into by the steam-boat *Magenta*, staving in her sides, port-quarter-boat, and causing her to leak badly. She was towed into the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, to discharge cargo.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the show-window of H. C. F. **Koch's** dry-goods store, No. 15 Carmine-street. The fire was extinguished by one of the clerks, who had his hands badly burned in protecting his employer's property. Damage $200; insured for $24,000.

At 5 o'clock last evening, **Bridget Dobbins**, aged two years, whose parents live at No. 541 West Forty-third-street, was run over by an ice-cart in Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and was fatally injured. She was taken home.

The funeral of **Wm. J. Rose**, a brilliant journalist, author and orator, was celebrated yesterday at the Baptist Tabernacle Church, in Second-avenue. The body was removed to the cemetery at St. Mark's Church for sepulture.

Mr. **Favarger's** French class for ladies and gentlemen has removed to the chapel of Dr. **Crosby's** church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, and now meets three evenings and three mornings each week.

The annual dinner of the former pupils of old Public School No. 7 will take place on Tuesday evening next at St. James Hotel. Tickets can be had on application to **Daniel Slote**.

Sarah Slane, aged 103 years, died suddenly at No. 220 West Eighteenth-street, apparently from old age and general debility.

The Silver Star Base-ball Club will play a picked nine at Hunter's Point, on Monday. The game called at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning four of Gen. **Jourdan's** Deputy Assessors captured a wagon containing six barrels of illicit rum, at the corner of Houston-street and Flushing-avenue. The man in charge of the wagon made his escape. The officers drove the property to **Witty's** livery-stable, where, on examining the vehicle, they found a card bearing the name of B. **Nichols**. About two hours after the capture a body of roughs from the Sixth Ward attempted to recover possession of the property by force, but they were defeated by the Assessors.

In the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, the following wills were proved, and letters of administration granted: Wills proved—Helen McLaughlin, of Scott County, Iowa; Marion Duryea, of Flatbush; Margaret Johnson, Mary Ann Morrison, Mary Braun, Gottfried F. Hesse, John B. Servoria, Patrick McGowen, Mary Johnson, and Isaac O. Thorp, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Richard J. Stillwell, of Gravesend; Johannis Lott, of Flatlands; Thomas Lykes, Wm. Hanna, Catharine, Doyle, Paulina J. Martin, Daniel Mulholland, Mary McCormick, otherwise called Mary Blaney, Sarah A. Ackley, J. W. Karston, and Lewis C. Klumpf, of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Wm. L. Smith, were granted to Thos. Smith; of Frank Reitz, to Frederick Eggers, of Brooklyn.

In the Academy of Music, to-morrow night, will be inaugurated a Ladies' Fair, which has long been in preparation, for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum. Everything has been done that was at all likely to contribute to the success of the enterprise. Besides the objects to be exposed for sale will be "a burlesque opera," "a floral temple," "Punch and Judy," &c. Mayor **Kalbfleisch** will preside at the opening. Four excellent bands have been engaged. The Fair will be open every night for two weeks.

Mr. **Francis Lanzer**, a well-known resident of East New-York, committed suicide on Friday night by shooting. He had been unfortunate in business of late, and that is supposed to have led him to end his life. Coroner **Whitehill** held an inquest yesterday.

Ellen McLaughlin, aged fourteen years, residing at No. 91 Pearl-street, was yesterday morning burned fatally, it is believed, by the explosion of a can of kerosene which she held in her hand, and was pouring upon the fire to make it burn.

The "Genevan Presbyterian Church," located at the corner of Gates-avenue and Hunter-street, will be reopened and dedicated today. Rev. W. B. **Lee** is pastor.

Linna Bland was sent to the Penitentiary for two years yesterday, by Justice **Buckley**, for entering and robbing the house of **Morris Conway**, on Skillman-street.

Jane Gilroy, aged two and a half years, was burned to death on Friday night, in her parents' house, at the corner of North Sixth and Seventh streets.

The ladies interested in the Brooklyn Homeopathic Lying-in Asylum have succeeded in collecting $12,000 for that institution since the 1st of January last.

The revenue receipts in the First Internal Revenue District for the month of March amounted to $295,472 52.

Justice **Eames** fined a boy $5, yesterday, for ringing door bells.

STATEN ISLAND.

Last night the Ex-Sheriff of the county Mr. **Jacob Winant**, and Mr. **Charles Merrick**, a blacksmith, while playing domnioes at the house of **Miller**, at Rosaville, became engaged in a dispute about the game. **Merrick** struck **Winant** in the face, after which the latter gave his assailant a severe beating. When he got clear from **Winant** he approached him with a knife and stabbed him seriously in the shoulder.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Union Officers' Association, of which **Gershon Mott** is President and Gen. W. S. **Stryker** Secretary, will enjoy their annual reunion at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, to-morrow. The organization is composed of officers who served in the late war. An oration will be delivered by Gen. **Joseph C. Jackson**, late United States Assistant District-Attorney.

The Republican City Convention for the nomination of candidates met last evening in the old Napoleon Hotel. **John Liversey** was elected President of the Convention. After some canvassing and deliberation, the following candidates were nominated: For Mayor, Frederick Schenersahl; City Clerk, Frederick A. Rowald; Water Commissioner, J. H. Heddenhurst; Recorder, James Pope; Water Registrar, Daniel Spencer; Treasurer, Henry McDougall; Collector, John Kammena; Assessor, Jacob L. Odell.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Dr. **Cutter** and **Leroy H. Wright**, of Newark, on a charge of malpractice in the case of a girl lying ill at the house of Mrs. **Couplin**, on Mulberry-street. The girl was seduced by **Wright**, who has a wife living at No. 80 Park-street, during a visit to Orange, where the girl was living in the family of a minister.

The store of **Commings, Rockwell & Co.**, and the dwelling-house of E. W. **Alleger**, both situated in Washington, Warren County, were robbed on Friday night. A large quantity of boots, clothing, &c., was taken from the former, and jewelry, wearing apparel, and a small amount of money from the latter.

Yesterday morning an oyster-man discovered the body of a man floating in the water at Elizabethport. It was identified as that of **John Erickson**, of Staten Island, who was a deck hand on the coasting schooner *Sibyl*, and was knocked overboard about two months ago by being struck by the jibboom.

The temperance men in Chatham, Morris County, have succeeded in securing the passage of a bill leaving the decision of the license question to the voters of the township, and are now earnestly canvassing in the interest of the "no license" cause. The question will be decided at a special election, to be held on the first Tuesday in June.

The Board of Public Works, of Jersey City, met yesterday and elected **Benjamin Van Keuren** temporary Street Commissioner. The following-named gentlemen were elected Commissioners of Assessments: J. J. **Vanderbeck, Garret Vreeland, Jr.**, and **Charles W. Meeker**.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of Jersey City, accompanied by Chief Engineer **Coyle**, visited the houses of the various fire companies yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the buildings, apparatus, and furniture, &c.

Yesterday, Judge **Guild**, of the Newark *Daily Journal*, purchased the New-Jersey *Volksmann*, the leading German Democratic paper of Newark, from the executor of the late C. **Hollinger**.

The sloop *Manhattan*, lying at Newark, which was recently condemned for smuggling, was sold yesterday by the United States Marshal. Messrs. **O'Neil** and **McLoughlin**, of Jersey City, purchased the vessel for $1,485.

The Orange Common Council has appointed Committees to select a site for a new school-house, and also to examine plans. The proposed building will cost $20,000.

The officers of the Hoboken Ferry Company and a number of invited guests went on a trial trip yesterday, in the new and handsome ferry-boat *Hackensack*.

The Jersey City Board of Finance met last evening for the purpose of settling up the accounts which they have received from the present Board of Aldermen.

The new Jersey City Board of Fire Commissioners met last evening and received the books and accounts of the old Board.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, April 8.—Col. E. Schriver, Inspector-General, is relieved from duty in the War Department and as Inspector of the Military Academy, to take effect on the 15th inst. After that date the usual reports and returns of the Military Academy will be returned direct to the Secretary of War.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, April 8.—The market opened quiet and steady. Stocks dull. The course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	93
Consols for account	93	93
United States 5-20s, '62	92⅜	92⅜
United States 5-20s, '65, old	92⅜	92⅜
United States 5-20s, '67	91⅝	91⅝
United States 10-40s	89½	89½

London, April 8.—The London and Liverpool produce markets are closed today in consequence of the Easter holidays.

Liverpool, April 8—1½ A. M.—The Cotton market is closed, today being a holiday. Other articles unchanged.

2½ P. M.—**Breadstuffs**—The market is excited and advancing; Wheat, 12s. 4d. ₽ cental for California White; new Red Western, 11s.@11s. 5d. for the lowest grades of No. 2 to the highest grades of No. 1; Winter, 11s. 8d.; Flour, 28s. ₽ bbl. for Western; Corn, 34s. 3d. ₽ quarter, for new Mixed Western.

Passengers Sailed.

April 8—*In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. A. Stevenson, Mrs. J. Moss, Mrs. Judson, and infant, Miss Mackay, A. Hyatt and wife, Dr. W. R. Balland, Jr., Mr. Shum, Stephen Gerard, wife and two children, W. R. Wells, Rev. J. G. Wilson, Mr. Harbeck, Mr. Williams, D. Lattorke and wife, Peter A. Fraser and wife, Mr. Gibson, Wm. Jackson, C. E. Taintor and wife, B. T. Avery, J. C. Marsh, Prince Voshikawa of Yokohama, Chas. Turner, A. Garnet, Mr. Keith, T. Burrowes, Louis Harper, Mr. Arthur, J. Hutchinson, J. H. Pittfield and wife, R. P. Gift, and wife, Mrs. Elman, Mrs. Schenmeyer, Mr. Mackay, wife and son, Mrs. Russell and child, Mrs Alice Bray, Mrs. Montgomery.

April 8—*In steam-ship Erin, for Liverpool.*—Jas. H. Hoey, H. Mossoh, W. M. Middleton, John S. Rogers, Sim. Levy, Mrs. L. C. Coffey and 4 children, Capt. Herr, S. Jack, Mrs. M. Rilly.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Mrs. Pike and 3 children, D. Dickerson, H. G. Lamar, D. H. Ross, Miss Read, Miss Jos. Read, Mrs. Haddock, Wm. C. Weed, A. G. Trunstatt, Miss M. Cornell, Mr. Knapp, Miss Knapp, Mr. T. T. Read, Mrs. McCoskry, Chas. F. Hoffman and lady, Francis S. Slote, Mrs. Ann Peterson, L. W. Carroll and lady, C. S. West, Miss Ida Hoffman.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Gen. Anderson, Ruben R. Fisher and wife, Mrs. J. Eastman, F. C. Rhodes, H. McCall, Mrs. White, child, and nurse, Mrs. R. A. Richards, Mrs. Menard, C. Hanson and wife, Miss Isabella Jones, J. V. O'Donohue and wife, Miss F. Sampson, Miss M. Velasquez, Fred. H. Fisher, A. W. Fisher, A. C. Webster, J. Webster, John Randell, P. E. Emerson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:31 | Sun sets.....6:33 | Moon rises.11:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:33 | Gov. Island.11:22 | Hell Gate..12:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Wilmington, Cole, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Concordia, Hedge, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, (N. C.,) Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Venetia, (Br.,) Pennington, London, Henderson Bros.; San Fernando, Hancox, Port au Spain, Venezuela, Steam Transportation Co.; Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker & Co.; Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Jas. Hand; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Osceola, Ellis, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.; Alexander Marshall, Gardener, Liverpool, Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Sandy Hook, Barstow, Cardenas, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Alma, (Br.,) Brewer, Bull River, S. C., G. F. Bulley; Capella, (N. G.,) Cristoffer, Bremen, Thiele, Motz & Co.

Brigs Tabasco, (Fr.,) Billaut, Laguna, Echeverria & Co.; Silas N. Martin, Brown, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; W. Greenough, (Br.,) Munro, Pictou, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary M. Williams, (Br.,) Fickett, Cadiz, James Henry & Co.; Nile, (Br.,) Nickerson, Rio Grande, Oelrichs & Co.; Harmonie, (N. G.,) Sparke, Frontera, (Mex.,) C. Tobias & Co.; Abby Ellen, Havener, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; Eliza, (Br.,) Clark, Cardenas, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Caprera, Hichborn, Caibarien, Welsh, Field & Way; Aquidneck, Bigley, Matanzas, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Neponset, Bunker, Gibara; Mary Olivia, (Br.,) Layton, Parrsboro, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. J. W. Dodge, Taylor, Venezuela, J. A. Stetson & Co.; Francis G. Davis, Doane, Kingston, Ja., B. J. Wenberg; J. J. Clark, Lee, Nassau, Jas. Douglass; Rogue Alloyo, (Span.,) Valinaural, Baracoa, E. Puig & Co.; Eddie Waters, Baker, Kings Ferry, Salter & Livermore; Goddess, Kelly, Key West and Tampa Bay, Benner & Pinckney; Nellie Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Lochiel, Haskell, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, Smith & Chase; Marion, Bacon, Hartford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston March 30, via Key West April 3, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans April 1, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. From Cape Florida encountered heavy N. and N. E. sea; 5th, off Cape Florida, passed a first-class frigate under sail reaching to the N.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans April 2, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans April 1, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Bark Thor, (Russ.,) Samulin, Constantinople Jan. 2, via Gibraltar Feb. 15, with wool to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had variable weather to Hatteras; has been 7 ds. from thence; April 3, experienced a severe hurricane from N. W., lasting 17 hours; received no damage.

Bark Normandy, (of Pictou,) McIntosh, Zaza 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simon de Visser—vessel to Duncan McCall. Had strong gales from S. to W. N. W., from lat. 30 to Cape Hatteras, from thence 3 ds., with moderate weather.

Bark Isle of Beauty, (of Sunderland,) Mitchell, Catacolo, Greece, 62 ds., with currants to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 1; had fine weather up to Hatteras; has been 9 ds. N. of that point, with heavy westerly winds.

Bark Jane Adeline, (of Portland,) Hutchinson, Havana 9 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Had rough weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Osborne, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Stamper, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Arkell & Tufts. Had strong W. gales to Hatteras; since fine weather.

Bark T. K. Welden, Colson, Havana 9 ds., with molasses and melado to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Had rough weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Ailsa, (of Ayr,) Givin, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to Long Island Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Had heavy gales to the southward of Hatteras, varying from W. S. W. to N. N. W. and very rough sea; shifted cargo; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with variable winds.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Havana 10 ds., with melado and sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Wm. Van Name, Craig, Messina 52 ds., with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Jas. Henry. Passed Gibraltar March 14. Came the middle passage, and had fine weather up to Bermuda, from thence heavy N. W. and S. E. gales.

Brig Brothers, (of Jersey, England,) Vibert, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Napier & Co. Crossed the equator March 12, in lon. 39¼. Had strong N. winds to the equator, from thence to lat. 28 N. had fresh N. E. trades, thence strong variable gales.

Brig Orinoco, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Knowlton, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong S. E. and N. W. gales.

Brig Aurora, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Wetmore, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to master. Had strong variable gales to Hatteras, from thence 5 ds. with light winds and calms.

Brig Mary C. Marmer, (of Portland,) Mariner, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. J. Wenberg. Experienced heavy weather; lost sails, carried away rigging, shifted cargo, &c.

Brig S. D. Hart, Wixon, Throg's Point.

Schr. Mary Patten, (of Bangor,) Cummings, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Had variable weather; no date, lat. 32, lon. 77 48, spoke brig Union T., from Havana for Baltimore, with loss of main-mast; sld. in co. with brig Loch Lomond, for New-York.

Schr. Wm. H. Kenzel, (of Jersey City,) Soper, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Smith Bros. & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had strong W. and N. W. gales to Hatteras; thence light weather. Sld. in co. with brig Thomas for Philadelphia; brigs Brothers for New-York; Jenny Teresa, for New-York.

Schr. Addie Osborne, (of Provincetown,) Mathieson, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had strong N. E. and N. W. winds, and was obliged to lay to one day between Bermuda and Hatteras; 4 ds. from Hatteras, with moderate weather.

Schr. Sammie S. McKown, (of Booth Bay,) Parsons, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. & F. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenburg. Had variable weather; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras; just arr. schr. Martha T. Pike, Howard, from Annette Bay, Jam.

Schr. Mary H. Banks, (of Norfolk, Va.,) Baker, Kingston, Jam., via Montego Bay 24th, with coffee, &c., to A. H. Solomon & Co. Had fine weather up to Charleston, thence strong S. W. and N. E. gales; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. H. T. Biggs, (of Milton, Del.,) Mason, Mosquito Inlet 7 ds., with live-oak to Swift Bros.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had strong N. E. and N. W. gales to Hatteras, thence light variable winds.

Schr. Harry C. Shepard, Clark, Galveston 22 ds., with hides, &c., to Walsh & Carver. Had rough weather.

Schr. W. W. Phara, (of Philadelphia,) Collins, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers—vessel to master. Had fine weather.

Schr. Lilly Hughes, Charleston 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. M. V. Duncan, Duncan, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Martin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. Goodman, Parker, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. James H. Moore, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, Mapes, Washington, D. C., for Stonington.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Haskell, Alexandria, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Fly, Heath, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Carter, Georgetown D. C., for Providence.

Schr. James Martin, Layton, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

Schr. Transit, Beach, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

Schr. John Price, Williams, Philadelphia, for Norwalk.

Schr. John James, Snow, Glenwood, for Virginia.

Schr. Romp, Lewis, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Eagle, Reynolds, Philadelphia, for Dighton.

Schr. Scud, Lynch, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Koret, Crockett, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Fawn, Baker, Baltimore, for Wareham.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charm, Dudley, Haverstraw, for New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. R. Warrington, Holbrook, Virginia.

Schr. Rodonda, Moore, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Holway, Tucker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.

Schr. Talma, Underwood, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ella, Adams, Northport.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Norwich.

Schr. Artist, Parker, Taunton.

Schr. Garland, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence.

Schr. Julia Berkle, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. J. B. Allen, Lane, Providence.

Schr. Silver Spray, Horton, Providence.

Schr. Flag, Merrill, Greenwich.

Schr. Breeze, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Emma, Whiting, Virginia.

Schr. W. J. Rose, Risley, Virginia.

Schr. Tunis, Depew, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Venetia, for London; City of Brooklyn and Erin, for Liverpool; Anglia, for Glasgow; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Wilmington, for Galveston; Tybee, for San Domingo; Mississippi, Geo. Cromwell and Lodona, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Jas. Adger, for Charleston; Ashland, for Fernandina; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke an Geo. B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 8.—Arr. steamer McClellan, Baltimore; brigs Astrea, Batavia; J. W. Spencer, Palermo; Nellie Mitchell, Minatitlan; Marshall Dutch, Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York; schr. Vraie, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 8.—Passed in for Baltimore schr. Grace Gridler, brigs Mary Rice, from Rio; George Lattimer, from Porto Rico. Passed in for Baltimore, bark J. L. Wichwire, from Middleborough, England.

Arr. bark Moro Castle, from Richmond, for Rio. Passed out steamer Nova Scotia and ship Angelique, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 7.—Arr. schrs. Richmond, Portland, Newark, N. J.; Montezuma, Calais, do.; Leader, do., New-Bedford; Willie Harris, Addison, New-York; Water Lily, (Br.,) St. George, N. B., do.; brig William R. Sawyer and schr. Only Son.

Sld. bark Hampton, (Br.,) schrs. Mary Louisa and William B. Darling.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 8.—Brig Alta Vela, heretofore reported ashore, is now afloat and uninjured.

Foreign Ports.

At Provincetown, March 29, schrs. Helen M. Simmons, ldg. for Boston; Abbie H. Brown, do. for New-York; Daylight, W. J. Holmes, Thomas J. Frasier, M. D. Leach and Wm. Thompson.

HAVANA, April 8.—Arr. bark Roosevelt, from New-York.

Spoken.

On the 7th inst., 35 miles S. E. of Barnegat, brig Sarah Peters, from Pensacola, for Boston; schr. A. Denike, from Baltimore, for Boston, by pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.

April 1—By bark Wm. Van Name, in lat. 34 35, lon. 71 24, spoke ship Mindora, from Manila, for Boston.

March 5—By bark Isle of Beauty, off Cape St. Vincent, spoke brig Niagara, (Ital.,) from Palermo, for New-York, and parted company with her on the 10th.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

London, April 8.—The Hamburg American steamship Thuringia, Capt. Ehlers, from New-York March 28, touched at Plymouth yesterday en route to Hamburg.

The Anchor Line steam-ship India, Capt. Munroe, from New-York March 25, for Glasgow, touched at Moville yesterday.

INDIA SHAWLS.

15 CASES,

BOUGHT IN PARIS DURING THE SIEGE, AMOUNTING TO ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD. THIS IS THE LARGEST LOT OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS EVER OFFERED AT ANY ONE TIME, AND ARE NOW ON SALE AT LESS PRICES THAN INDIA SHAWLS HAVE EVER BEEN PLACED UPON THIS MARKET.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway and 19th-St.

Warren Range.

With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Feeder, and Warming Closet, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO. 227 Water-st.